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N. E. Over Top in Bonds; Stassen Ordered to Duty; Hitler Confers With Tiso

The World's Day—April 23, 1943

New England: War Loan Quota Oversubscribed

New Englanders went over the top in the Second War Loan Drive by $11,000,000 to date, the War Finance Committee announced today, as it confirmed a total civilian subscription of $811,000,000. [Page 5.]

The warmest April day of the year was in the making today as the thermometer climbed to 61 degrees at 12:30 o'clock, equaling the mark reached on April 2.

Commissioner of Public Safety John F. Stokes today asked Massachusetts law-enforcing agencies to take steps to cope with the so-called "teen-age girl problem," which, he declared, had reached a serious stage. [Page 5.]

Opposition to the Boston school teacher proposal for graduated salary adjustments is expected to develop at a hearing scheduled for Monday in Tremont Temple, it was learned today. [Page 2.]

Washington: Governor Stassen Called to Duty

Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota has been ordered to active duty in the U. S. Navy, effective April 29, as a lieutenant commander.

A House inquiry into Puerto Rican conditions—political, social, and economic—has been approved on a voice vote carrying a $25,000 appropriation.

The OPA granted a temporary price increase of from 75 cents to $1 a hundredweight to meat packers to facilitate sales to armed services.

A slightly smaller supply of canned tomatoes and tomato products was indicated for civilians from the prospective 1943 pack by an Agriculture Department report on the intended acreage of tomatoes for commercial processing.

The Guffey Soft Coal Act has been approved for 30-day extension in the House, which concurred in a Senate amendment reducing the time limit from 120 days

War loan quotas were exceeded by many cities and states in a wave of buying following disclosure that Japan had executed captured American fliers.

An ultimatum to District 50 of the United Mine Workers has been issued by the National War Labor Board to end its strike at the Celanese Corporation plant in Newark, N. J. Otherwise, the Board will lay the case before President Roosevelt. [Page 1.]

Chile, Iceland, Colombia, and Cuba will participate in the United Nations Food Conference opening at Hot Springs, Va., May 18, the State Department announced. All told, 38 acceptances have been received since the United States sent invitations to 42 foreign governments.

In Europe: Hitler Confers With Puppet Dr. Tiso

The Berlin Radio, replying to the British warning of gas reprisals, quoted German Foreign Office circles as saying that Germany would stand by its pledge given last year that it would use poison gas only if the enemy used it first.

The main body of the staff of the United States Legation left the Finnish capital suddenly this afternoon by airplane for Stockholm.

Adolf Hitler has conferred with Dr. Joseph Tiso, President of the puppet state of Slovakia, concerning "the problems of the European fight for the liberty of our peoples against Bolshevism and the Anglo-American plutocracies," the Berlin Radio announces.

A new victory slogan—G plus G equals V—meaning de Gaulle plus Giraud equals Victory, resulted in the execution of 30 Frenchmen, including 11 women, who were shot in Paris for writing it upon walls.

Gen. Henri Giraud has restored French nationality to all who were deprived of it when they fled the Vichy administration in France, and reinstated all officials dismissed for reasons other than connected with the service itself, an Algiers broadcast states.

Execution of five persons is reported in Munich for distribution of leaflets urging sabotage of war industry, according to a report from Stockholm, which asserted that 17 persons were involved in the conspiracy.

Evacuation of Jews from Holland is being intensified, with the final three Dutch provinces of Utrecht, North and South Holland, being added to the districts in which Jews must surrender themselves.

Three Communists, former members of the Communist Committee in the Catalonian town of Vich, were executed after being tried by a Spanish military court for their activities during the Spanish civil war.

British prisoners of war, singing, laughing, weeping, have docked at a British West Coast port in a Red Cross ship from Lisbon where an exchange of British and Italian prisoners took place.

National: Martin Plant Inspector Convicted

For damaging planes under construction at the Glenn L. Martin aircraft plant in Baltimore, a young former naval inspector is being held for sentencing after conviction by a jury on four of six charges.

Five gold stars for unprecedented steps in ship construction are to be awarded by the United States Maritime Commission Saturday to the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard, Inc., at Baltimore. The yard already has three stars.

The Women's National Republican Club has elected Mrs. Ruth Baker Pratt, former U. S. Representative, as President. Until lately Mrs. Pratt served as a New York State member of the Republican National Committee.

Coal miners struck, 2,000 strong, in soft coal mines owned by steel companies near Pittsburgh, protesting over the deadlock of wage negotiations at New York. [Page 11.]

Americas: Wallace Tour Is Nearly Completed

His South American tour nearly ended, Vice-President Wallace of the United States flew from Bogotá in Colombia to Medellin and inspected the Inter-American Meteorological Institute farming area. He is to leave Colombia via Barranquilla for the United States.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

Canada Opens Consulate in N. Y.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Opening of a Canadian consulate general in New York, the first consular service office to be established by this government anywhere in the world, has occasioned no surprise here.

It is explained that "the immediate need for the establishment of the new office is the great increase in Canadian activities in the New York area." It is stated that "under pressure of war conditions these activities have taken on a new variety and a new urgency and the government believes that these facts make it desirable that we should have in New York a central agency under the direction of a capable and experienced administrator to keep in close and effective touch with all aspects of Canadian interests in that area. The new consulate general will be able to relieve the British consulate general of the considerable volume of work it has for so long and so ably carried on for Canadians residing or doing business in this district."

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Weather Predictions

Cool, Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Friday at 8:03 p. m., ends Saturday at 5:21 a. m.
Dimout begins Saturday at 8:05 p. m.; ends Sunday at 5:20 a. m.

Little Ham Or Poultry For Easter

OPA regulation is blamed as packing houses of Boston hoard stock for inventory week.

The State Office of Price Administration this noon sent the following telegram to all packers in the Greater Boston area:

"It is reported to the OPA that a number of packers are holding hams in their coolers, badly needed for Easter, for purpose of building up allowable point inventories for week of April 25. Please advise at once as to truth of this allegation."

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If you are among the thousands of Greater Bostonians unable to purchase a ham—or even poultry as a substitute—for your Easter dinner, you may blame it on the Office of Price Administration.

Or, maybe better, you can wait until next week and get your ham.

Certain it is that the retailers haven't many hams to sell this week. Some have none at all. If they could get them, here's the one time in the year they'd sell like hot cakes.

Furthermore, it isn't that there are no hams in Boston. There are thousands here—held by the packing houses because the OPA has decreed next week as national meat-inventory week for the packers. This is the week of the year the inventories of which will determine their stocks for the next year.

Large Inventory Wanted

Whether or not the OPA realized that it had selected the week following Easter as inventory week is not known. But, naturally, the packers are anxious to show as large an inventory of stocks on hand as possible next Monday.

"The OPA has chosen about the worst week it could," said one large retailer. "And it's a cruel hoax to people who have been saving up their ration stamps in the hope of buying a ham for Easter.

"We have several hundred hams on order, and know that they are here in the packing house, but we can't get delivery until next week. This means that some 600 families of our customers are going to be disappointed this week, as we have no hams to sell them."

No Poultry

A tour through the markets this morning failed to disclose any poultry to speak of as an acceptable substitute. "No Poultry" signs were visible on every hand, and one large poultry dealer had resorted to "unrationed chicken livers, hearts, and necks"—all he could get, apparently.

Here again, the OPA was held at fault. Discontent with present ceilings has caused many poultry raisers to sell their birds alive. The OPA regulations, just issued, provide that poultry sold by a wholesaler selling at retail must be

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20 Nazi Transport Planes Shot Down; U.S. Forces Take Over Ellice Islands; American Legation Staff Quits Finland

Move reflects growing German pressure on Helsingfors; no break in relations yet.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 23—In a move reflecting the growing tension between Germany and its New Order partner, Finland, a major portion of the American Legation staff at Helsingfors left Finland today for Stockholm.

Confirming German radio reports of the event, the State Department said the departure was an administrative move, and in reply to inquiry whether the relations between the United States and Finland would be altered, said there was no change and nothing new to report.

Other diplomatic sources stressed the growing German concern lest Finland become the first Axis ally to pull out of Germany's New Order. The Reich has been exerting ever-increasing pressure to keep Finland in line, knowing that any defection would have serious repercussions with Rumania, Hungary, and other dissatisfied partners of the Nazi grouping.

Break May Follow

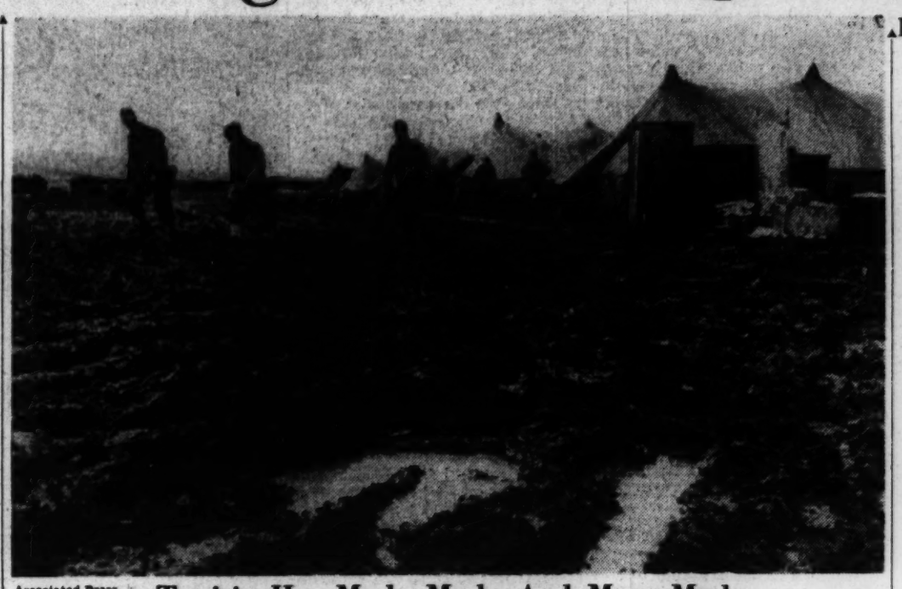
If German pressure should reach the stage where Finland was forced to reopen its now-dormant military front against Russia or make other aggressive proof of its loyalty to the Reich, the United States would be compelled to break off relations with Helsingfors, these sources stress:

In such case, the Legation staff would be interned for the duration of the war. In this light, the swift departure of the feminine and clerical members of the staff is interpreted as a precautionary move, dictated by growing storm clouds over the Baltic. Robert M. McClintock, charge d'Affairs, and some other American officials are remaining at Helsingfors.

Washington sources discount the possibility of immediate Finnish military action, but do stress that if the pressures being applied by Germany's envoys and agents increase much more, the position of the Americans there will be untenable.

Diplomatic Defeat

Military sources believe Germany will launch a new spring drive against Russia, and while the chances are that this will be started in the South, if a northern campaign should be initiated, the Germans certainly would want Finnish troops to join in the attack. It has been partially due to America's steady influence that the Finns have kept their front against the Soviet inactive, and the launching of a drive by Finnish troops would represent something of a diplomatic defeat for the United States.



Associated Press

Tunisia Has Mud—Mud—And More Mud

The desert is not always dry sand. Rains quickly convert it into soft mud in Tunisia and, when United Nations mobile equipment churns it into an ankle-deep morass, the soldiers have to plod through the kind of a quagmire shown above.

Mexicans Find Promise In Visit of Roosevelt

By Elizabeth Fagg
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., April 23—President Roosevelt's visit, which brought him across the border and deep into Mexico to talk with President Avila Camacho, is making a visible impress upon the Mexican people. It is appreciated as a gallant gesture of friendship and a pledge on the part of the United States of postwar American-Mexican solidarity.

Mexican patriotism and pride have been flattered that the Chief Executive of the United States chose to visit the United States' southern neighbor, that Mexico was singled out expressly, and above all that Mr. Roosevelt met General Avila Camacho within the Mexican domain.

A border meeting or a conference on United States soil would have been far less effective. The good will that was not half way has been appreciated.

It is well that the meeting was so arranged because the Mexicans need more than halfway measures to convince them that the intentions of the United States in its "good neighbor" policy are not opportunistic, short-range wartime measures, doomed to perish once the need for Mexico as a safe back door and a source of strategic materials is passed, but that the policy is a permanent conception of inter-American relations, not only for Mexico, but for the whole Western Hemisphere.

Opportune Time

In evaluating the immediate political significance of the conference in its effect on Mexican opinion, one must note that President Roosevelt's visit has come at a time when the strain of Mexico's position in the war is increasing internal sensitivity toward the United States.

Repercussions of wartime economic problems are just beginning to be markedly felt. Rising prices and a general inflation, which is worrying Mexican economists, scarcity in consumer goods foreshadowing rationing restriction which the Mexican Government has been hesitant to apply, are all internal difficulties which many elements in the country are blaming on the United States.

Mexicans are restive as they foresee scarcities which will cut into the privileged position of relative plenty the country has been recently enjoying.

Accusations Against U. S.

The whole range of Mexican war sacrifices is under question. The extent to which Mexicans are willing to sacrifice for the war which they have willingly entered is still not known.

The visit of President Roosevelt, coming at a time when, rightly or wrongly, the United States is being popularly blamed for taking more than it is giving, may help the Mexican Government in orienting public opinion.

The basic fact is that the role of sacrifice the Mexican people are going to be prepared to play is dependent in large part upon their confidence in the United States.

If there is suspicion and cynicism, they will simply want to play the game for what it is worth to them, getting all possible and giving the least.

The conference of the two Presidents, with their mutual declaration of good will, and the specific assurance Mr. Roosevelt gave that "the day of exploitation is over," will undoubtedly allay some of the suspicion and strengthen the hands of those who are faithfully working for constructive Mexican-American collaboration.

No Wild Enthusiasm

One cannot, however, say in all frankness that the Mexicans have been wildly excited over the visit, or at least that the enthusiasm of the day will be an enthusiasm which will last for the many hard days ahead. Even in Monterrey a

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President's "secret" trip is open book for press: Page 11.

Assembly Line Equips French African Force

An American wartime assembly line for the French in North Africa!

This has become a reality with the arrival of long-awaited supplies from the United States for the French armed forces.

In the following article a war correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor tells how the assembly line was set up, how it has begun to function, and how pleasing it is to the French.

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United Nations forces in North Africa

SOMEWHERE IN NORTH AFRICA, April 23—"I wish all Frenchmen in the world could see this," said a French officer with whom I talked while walking down the assembly lines from which American war vehicles are to pass to the French Army at the rate of 600 a day when the American-organized setup for articulating them here is really in top gear.

It was possible to echo his sentiments heartily after having watched French troops fighting in the front line with no transport worthy of the name to call their own and with only such essential modern fighting equipment as could be spared by the Americans or British.

Col. Ernest A. Suttles of Columbia, Miss., commanding officer of the provisional ordnance-assembly detachment that runs the improvised works here, told me it was amazing to see the boost which the arrival of these eagerly awaited supplies from the United States had given the Frenchmen working to get them moving toward the

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

British probe for weak spot in Rommel line; heavy air attacks hit Japanese bases.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

United States forces have occupied the Ellice Islands in the Southwest Pacific. The occupation is disclosed in a Navy communiqué telling of an enemy bombing raid on American installations there. The Ellice Islands are approximately 1,100 miles east of the Solomons and lie athwart American supply lines to Australia.

The Allies continue to inch forward tediously in Tunisia against opposition that so far has shown no sign of weakening.

The British Eighth Army has driven back more German counterattacks, has captured the mountain citadel of Takrouna in a sanguinary 36-hour struggle, and has pressed six miles from Enfidaville toward Bou Ficha, 36 miles southeast of Tunis. Farther west, the British First Army has gained three miles in a new attack near Bou Arada. Allied fliers have scored a 38-to-5 decision in 24 hours of aerial operations, which included the shooting into the Gulf of Tunis of an entire formation of 20 big Messerschmitt transports and 10 escorting fighters.

The Messerschmitt transports, which are considerably larger than the Junkers carriers downed in such profusion last week, were bound for the front and many were carrying troops.

Thus far the British First and Eighth Armies have carried the bulk of the load in the developing offensive, but there are hints that more important roles soon may be given to American and French troops in the central sector.

Fierce as the fighting has been, it is still, of course, in a preliminary stage and, in all probability, the full weight of Allied power will not be brought to bear until a definite weak spot has been found in the Axis defenses. The chief hope for a quick conclusion to the struggle lies, therefore, in the finding of such a weak spot and a subsequent clean breakthrough by Allied armor into the Tunis and Bizerte coastal plains. For the time being the Allies must probe the Nazi mountain fortresses with infantry attacks—a painful and costly procedure, for the Germans are fighting desperately for every inch of ground.

A prediction from General Doolittle that American fliers would bomb Japan again "soon," and a Japanese warning that more executions will follow further Tokyo raids, have been punctuated by news of widespread aerial blows against the Nipponese in the Southwest Pacific and in Burma

The air offensive against Europe has slowed off for the moment, but the Germans appear still to be reeling from the heavy attacks of the past 10 days. The Berlin Radio quotes Dr. Goebbels as calling upon the Reich's citizens to "have a good deal of patience in order to settle this problem" of air attacks. A Washington dispatch, incidentally, says American high-altitude daylight bombing of Nazi war industries is certain to be continued despite some questioning of its effectiveness by British commentators as a result of recent heavy losses.

North Africa:

Nazi Air Transports Shot Into Sea

Allied headquarters in North Africa said the gains of the British Eighth Army and First Army were coupled with aerial action during which Kittyhawks and Spitfires shot down every one of 20 six-engined Messerschmitt 323s, some

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N. E. Governors Call Upon Public to 'Kill Black Markets'

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 23—New England's gubernatorial bloc today called upon all citizens "to kill black markets."

Completing their two-day session at the Montpelier State House, the six Governors also urged the Petroleum Administration for War and the Office of Defense Transportation to utilize every transportation facility including pipe lines, tankcars, box cars, and converted gondolas to speed oil to New England in preparation for next winter's heating.

They also resolved to send to Congress a protest against a number of bills which they said were filed by representatives of southern and western states, "designed to require the Interstate Commerce Commission, regardless of the evidence, to compel a nationwide parity of class rates in freight schedules."

The freight resolution called for a "Committee of Six" to be organized, one member from each New England State, to study an ICC investigation of national freight rates and to recommend to the New England governors action to protect the interests of the Northeast before the ICC.

In addition, the Chief Executives announced their vigorous opposition to rationing of coal, "at least until stocking up be permitted."

Regarding black markets, the Governors stated "the strength of our home front depends upon fair distribution of fuel and food, at fair prices. There are two things which every man and woman can do:

"Don't buy or accept rationing coupons which have not been issued to you by your local War Price and Rationing Board.

"Don't pay higher than legal prices."

On the oil rationing resolution, the Chief Executives also called upon Washington to adjust transportation so that the load of military petroleum demands may be spread throughout the entire country. They also asked for additional tank cars and other transportation to this area.

Another resolution thanked Vermont for its hospitality, marking the first time in Vermont's 152 years as a State that its capital

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Waves Too Delicate to Witness War, 'Gentlemen' in Congress Determine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 23—Arguing that woman should be kept on a pedestal, a group of "gentlemen," kept the House from agreeing yesterday to let the Waves go overseas as the Waacs are doing.

Two Congresswomen — Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, "Mother of the Waacs," and Representative Clare Boothe Luce came to the defense of American womanhood as strong enough to endure the strain of the battlefront, but such a large portion of the male members of the House were adamant in the determination that women should not be subjected to "the stark horror of the things that even try the souls of men" that the bill was postponed indefinitely.

The bill, sponsored by the Navy Department, would remove a restriction on Waves serving overseas, would allow Lieut. Commander Mildred H. McAfee to be promoted to the rank of captain, and would entitle Waves to the same pay and benefits as men in the Navy.

Another bill is pending in the House to make the WAAC an integral part of the Army, instead of an auxiliary as at present.

Waacs are serving in London and in Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters in North Africa, but Waves are prohibited from going overseas.

Large numbers of Army and Navy nurses, as well as Red Cross recreation workers also are going overseas.

Sponsors of the Waves bill admitted that the Navy has not had requests for large numbers to go overseas but said the authorization was heeded more as a "morale measure" to put the Waves on an equal footing with the Waacs. A limited number could be used immediately in London and in Hawaii, they said.

Lewis Nearing Showdown With NWLB on Dual Issue

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 23—A final showdown between John L. Lewis and the United States Government is on its way.

The climax of the long dispute comes on a double-barreled issue:

1. Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, announced last night that labor conciliators had failed to mediate the United Mine Workers $2-a-day-pay-increase dispute, and certified the case to the National War Labor Board, which heretofore Mr. Lewis has denounced. The NLWB promptly took jurisdiction and summoned Mr. Lewis and operators to appear here tomorrow. Question, will Mr. Lewis appear?

2. Over the peremptory order of the NWLB to Mr. Lewis April 21 to withdraw pickets and end the strike forced by the United Mine Workers at the Celanese Corporation's Newark plant, despite a contract between management and the Congress of Industrial Organization's Textile Workers Union, Mr. Lewis has ignored the command and his subordinate, Edward Heckelbeck, U. M. W. District 50 Regional Director, has replied. So a NWLB ultimatum was sent. Use of troops to clear the pickets is indicated.

Mr. Lewis is thus fighting the WLB on a double issue. Whether either or both explodes depends on whether he accepts authority, or decides to defy the agency of Government in the midst of a war. The NWLB assumes that he will appear at its executive hearing.

Factors entering into the situation are:

Mr. Lewis has defied the NWLB in the past and taken various opportunities to flout it. The loyalty of his 450,000 well-disciplined soft-coal miners heretofore has been unquestioned, and their arguments for some sort of a wage increase to meet inflationary living costs have appeared to carry some weight.

Efforts to solve the coal controversy began last March 10, the Labor Department's conciliation service entering the picture March 29. Final futile effort to reach agreement was on the basis of a guaranteed six-day work week.

Mr. Lewis heretofore has taken the position that the NWLB is so circumscribed by the "Little Steel" wage formula that it virtually has no discretionary power in handling a wage case. This has been reenforced by the President's recent "hold-the-line" order virtually freezing essential workers to their jobs.

No way is seen here, as the dis-

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Boston Teachers to Urge Plans for Graduated Pay

By Baldwin S. Garretson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

An unlooked-for monkey wrench may be tossed into the intricate budget machinery of the Boston School Committee and the city administration when representatives of all employees of the Public School system meet in Tremont Temple on Monday to present, and presumably to endorse, a teachers' plan for graduated salary adjustments.

Members of the School Committee have indicated that they will be on hand to hear the proponents of the teachers' plan. The teachers' proposal, it was learned today, would cost nearly $500,000 more than the alternative scheme of a uniform $200 cost-of-living raise for each school employee. The latter proposal is similar to one recently put into effect for city employees at City Hall by Mayor Tobin.

The Committee, as recently as April 5, publicly indorsed the Mayor's plan for the 4,700 school department employees, but the teachers themselves are against it. Prompted by the Boston Schoolmen's Economic Association, the powerful lobby of secondary school teachers that originated the graduated raise idea, the teachers are expected to make quite a showing at Monday's mass meeting.

Briefly, the salary raises proposed by the Schoolmen's Economic Association fall into three groups. Employees receiving $1,600 a year or less will get a $200 increase; persons now between the $1,600 and $2,800 levels are to receive 12½ per cent of their basic salary to compensate for increased costs of living, while anyone paid in excess of the latter figure will receive an additional $350 a year.

Analysis of the totals going to each group as drafted by the Association discloses that the 1,500 employees receiving more than $2,800 stand to benefit the most if their plan is adopted, receiving in all $533,000 or roughly $230,000 more than they would under the Mayor's proposal. Nearly all the secondary school teachers are in this group.

Not far behind, however, are the school employees falling in the $1,600-$2,800 range. This group consisting largely of elementary and intermediate school teachers, would not nearly $225,000 more under the Schoolmen's schedule than the amount coming to them if the Mayor's proposal is adopted.

The percentage of increase over 1942 salary levels is fairly reasonable for both plans. In neither case does it reach the 15 per cent maximum over January, 1941, earnings allowed by the War Labor Board to workers in private industry under the Little Steel formula.

Both fall short of the 15 per cent raise granted State employees this year. The Schoolmen's Association proposal would entail the expenditure of $1,617,537 or about 11 per cent more than the $14,379,000 spent by the department for salaries in 1942. Mayor Tobin's plan calls for $1,135,573—an 8 per cent boost over last year's salary.

In effect, it is felt by some observers, that adoption of the Association proposal not only would have the disturbing charge of discrimination raised against it within the School department itself, but throughout the whole municipal structures as well since City Hall and Suffolk County employees, who are also paid with city funds, have agreed to, and, in most instances, are getting the Mayor's uniform cost-of-living raise.

School Committee endorsement of the pay increases proposed by the school teachers would almost certainly force an increase in the tax rate of about 35 cents, which otherwise, according to well-informed sources, may be held at the $41-level of 1942.

Louis D. Gibbs

Louis D. Gibbs, who passed on at his home in Newton on Wednesday, was for many years head of the advertising department of the Boston Edison Company and was prominent in advertising and business circles. He was President of the Advertising Club of Boston in 1929 and 1930.

A native of St. John's, Mich., Mr. Gibbs later became editor and owner of the St. John's News. Following his graduation from Oberlin College in 1898 he came to Massachusetts to work for the Springfield Republican.

His newspaper career was interrupted when he became Secretary to Representative Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts and went to Washington. While in Washington he served as secretary of the House Committee on Civil Service Reform and as correspondent for the Springfield Republican and assistant correspondent for the Boston Transcript.

300 Civilians Get Diplomas In Raid Safety

A class of about 300 civilians given special training in air-raid protection work were graduated today at Boston Latin School from the War Department's Civilian Protection School. The five-day course of instruction was given by a group of teachers from Amherst College.

John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, under whose auspices the course was conducted, presided at the graduation exercises.

Each graduate received three marks of recognition for the course: diplomas from the Civilian Protection School, which were presented by Lieut. Col. Frank Seydel, its head, certificates from the Regional Office of Civilian Defense, and letters of congratulation from Mayor Tobin.

Attending the ceremonies were Adjutant General William J. Keville, Acting Police Commissioner Thomas S. J. Kavanagh, Fire Commissioner William A. Reilly, Public Works Commissioner George D. Hyland, Building Commissioner James H. Mooney, and Health Commissioner Dr. Lynde Gately.

Providence Mayor Off to Navy With Lieutenant's Commission

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 23—With a round of going-away dinners and parties this week, Providence bid farewell to Mayor Dennis J. Roberts who has accepted a commission as a Lieutenant in the Navy and will take his indoctrination course at Quonset Point.

During the Mayor's absence from the City, William A. Cahir, President of the City Council, will assume the duties of Chief Executive with the title Acting Mayor.

The Mayor's departure came as no surprise. He announced his intention of joining the service long ago and during last autmun's campaign he told the voters that he would enter the Navy before his term expired. He was re-elected 49,654 to 22,459.

Providence never before has been faced with a situation such as this one. The Mayor's political opponents last fall doubted that the Mayor could enter the Navy without first resigning from his present position. They pointed out that this probably would mean the trouble and expense of holding a special election to choose a successor.

Mayor Roberts, however, is convinced that he does not have to resign. The Providence Charter provides that the President of the Council shall be Acting Mayor whenever the Mayor is out of the City or otherwise unable to attend to his duties. Under this interpretation, it apparently makes no difference whether the Mayor is simply paying a brief visit to near-by Pawtucket or whether he is assigned to a naval station on the other side of the world for the duration.

Mayor Roberts has been prominent in the Democratic Party here for many years. He served as State Senator from Providence and as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee before being elected to the mayoralty in 1940.

Mr. Cahir is a veteran in Providence politics. He served for a number of years in the old Common Council before Providence adopted its new Charter which set up a unicameral City Legislature. Last fall he was elected one of the 26 Council members and his fellow Councilmen selected him as President of that body.

One of Mayor Roberts' last projects was to supervise work on a job classification plan which may soon go into effect for all City employees in the lower brackets. The project has been under way for several months and the Mayor said this week that it might soon be put into operation.

The aim of the plan is to classify and grade the various employees in an effort to eliminate pay inequalities, the Mayor explained.

Many on Outside Jobs

Since the Bureau of Police and Fire in Providence lifted the ban recently on policemen and firemen holding outside jobs, 90 patrolmen and 114 firemen have obtained part-time work in a variety of trades, the Bureau announced this week. Each case is considered individually by the Bureau.

"We want these men available for any emergency duty when an emergency arises," Chairman Edward L. Casey of the Bureau explained, "and we have had promises of co-operation from all the employers that any of these patrolmen or firemen working part-time in their plants will be allowed to walk out at any time they are called for duty."

Nearly 20 of the firemen are driving taxicabs and others are working on freight trucks and coal trucks. Three of the patrolmen are employed as detectives in hotels, one is a part-time waiter and several are guards and traffic control men at the shipyard here.

The Bureau lifted the ban on outside work as a measure to help the City employees meet the rising cost of living. The average weekly pay for policemen and firemen is from $36 to $38 a week. Some of them in their spare time are making an additional $25.

Auto Travel Rises

Checkups on various highways in Rhode Island show a steady increase in the amount of vehicular traffic since the stiff restrictions on pleasure automobile driving were lifted. A typical checkup on the Louisquisset Pike showed average daily traffic in January was 2,445 vehicles, 2,640 for February, and 3,003 for March.

Similar increases were noted on various other heavily-traveled highways. The tests were made by the Public Roads Administration of the Federal Works Agency.

Master Plumbers Meeting April 27

The Massachusetts State Association of Master Plumbers will discuss how to keep plumbing in good repair with the minimum use of critical materials at their annual meeting on Tuesday, April 27, at the Copley-Plaza.

Other subjects to be discussed include postwar planning, priorities, remodeling of existing dwellings to provide living quarters for war workers, price regulations, and research.

Philip S. Bailey, of North Scituate, is Chairman of the arrangements for the meeting.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Moderately Cool

Boston and vicinity: Continued moderately cool tonight; light rain; not so warm Saturday forenoon; gentle winds tonight, becoming moderate Saturday forenoon.

Southwestern Maine: Not quite so cool tonight; not so warm Saturday forenoon.

New Hampshire: Not quite so cool tonight; not so warm Saturday forenoon, with light rain in south portion.

Vermont: Not so cool tonight; light rain; not so warm Saturday forenoon.

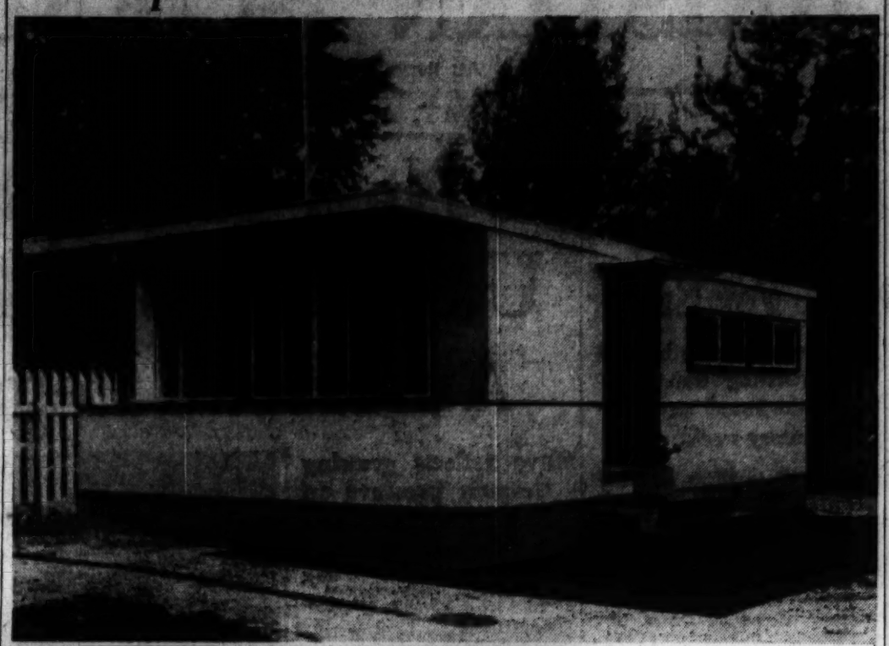
Connecticut: Not so cool tonight; light rain; not so warm Saturday forenoon.

Rhode Island: Little change in temperature tonight; light rain; not so warm Saturday forenoon.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 2:19 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet. Saturday, 2:35 a. m.; height, 10.7 feet.

Co-operative Bankers Look Into Future



By a Staff Photographer

Postwar Housing Discussed

At top is typical prefabricated home rolling off the wartime assembly lines and linked with rumors of what the nation can expect after the war. Below (left to right) James E. Gheen, economist, and guest speaker at the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League spring conference, talks housing problems over with Roger W. Nutt, President of the League.

Bankers Get Dazzling Picture Of Postwar Housing Prospects

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Co-operative bankers of Massachusetts were "up in the clouds" today over the prospects of lending money on postwar houses. These houses will be draftproof and dustproof, equipped with mistproof, shatterproof windows, properly lighted and cooled by a two-inch layer of cold water spread over the roofs.

That is part of the merry-go-round of revolutionary ideas for postwar housing discussed at the annual spring conference of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League this week.

The speakers, Prof. Walter C. Voss of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, E. M. Smith of Johns-Manville Corporation and W. Warren Rousch, President of the Holt-Fairchild Company, makers of prefabricated houses, gave the bankers six solid hours of dazzling descriptions of the housing era to come. They mixed their optimism, however, with intermittent warnings "not to oversell the building industry to the public until wartime production methods and materials have received a thorough peacetime test."

Voices were lowered in discussing the cooling of houses by laying two inches of cold water on the roofs. But heavy emphasis was laid on centrally located radios in the future homes, giving out baseball scores to Dad in the living room while Junior listens to Superman in the den, and the rest of the family hears a dramatic broadcast in the bedroom, all at the same time from the same radio.

Preparing for Boom

Meanwhile, bankers were busy today segregating realism from the flush of romanticism, fact from fiction, and otherwise preparing themselves for the housing boom which they heard at the conference was "inevitable, if not by private enterprise, by the Federal government and a new maze of bureaucracies."

Professor Voss and Mr. Smith declared that they could take the rumors of "miracle houses" or leave them, implying that there was both promise and disappointment to come from the wartime research in housing. Part of the promise was the development of lightweight walls that will enable home owners to change the shape of the rooms at will or to add a room when the "in-laws" come and take it down when they leave.

Another thing the speakers were sure of was a backlog of potential demand for homes after the war that will require the construction of some 2,000,000 housing units every year for a decade after the war. Contrasted with a yearly average of 712,000 units erected between 1920 and 1930, the bankers learned that only 300,000 units were built between 1930 and 1940, implying the boom ahead.

Building will not only provide the homes after the war, they were told, but it will furnish the jobs to carry the nation through the usual postwar period of enforced idleness and depression, while industry retools for peace. Whereas the building industry confined itself to building houses for only 15 per cent of Americans before the war, it will expand that ration to 85 per cent after the war, it was said.

Standardized Parts

There was general awareness at the conference that the house of tomorrow would be made of standardized parts prefabricated at the factory to be assembled on the site. Perhaps a General Motors pattern of business might be set up to co-ordinate the industry but not to set up a Detroit of housing which would wipe out small business in local communities. Prefabricate the home units centrally . . . yes . . . but let local industry fit the units to the frames and stay in business.

These were the ideas circulating through banking circles as the result of the conference. Chief among them was this one . . . houses will be enormously cheaper after the war as the industry acclimates itself to a fuller use of plastics, glass, plywood, chemically treated woods, nylon, pre-finished floors, plasterless walls and lighting far beyond anything yet developed under the heading "fluorescent."

None of the conference speakers wanted government to do any of the housing business. They felt that private enterprise could do the job well after some inside housecleaning of its own. There was concern expressed for the fact that building allows subcontractors and sub-sub-contractors to boost the costs of housing, while manufacturers keep on hand stocks, including thousands of home parts not immediately in demand, yet contributing to the costs of building.

Bankers agreed that crystal-ball gazing was not for them, that the promises of miracles to be performed at the snap of a finger when the war ends are something to talk about but not to go into "dithers" over, that conventional building will still be with the nation after the war fighting in direct competition with innovations emerging from the war.

Arlington Seeks Land for Gardens

The Arlington Victory Garden Committee asked for more land recently to allot to willing gardeners who have not suitable garden land of their own. The demand far exceeds the areas available.

"Anyone in Arlington who has tillable soil not being used for gardening purposes would be filling a patriotic need if he would offer this land to the committee," the announcement stated. In the Heights' section, suitable garden land is exceedingly scarce because so many backyards are rocky, it was revealed.

Governors Ask Public to Kill Black Markets

Continued from Page 1

had played host to the heads of all six States.

Serious labor shortages face New England dairy operators and Maine potato growers but Federal and State officials are pursuing a five-point program to alleviate the situation, the Governors were told.

Arthur Gernes, Deputy Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission, informed the governors that thousands of dairy and full-time, all-around farm workers are needed if production is to be maintained.

At the same time, Louis A. Webster, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture, warned of milk rationing next fall if dry weather is experienced. He also asserted that unless a price rise of one to two cents a quart is approved, many southern New England producers will go out of business.

The conference was attended by Governors Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut, J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island, Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire, William H. Wills of Vermont, and Sumner Sewall of Maine.

Five-Point Program

Mr. Gernes revealed that the Federal-State farm-labor program includes: (1) intense recruiting of dairy hands and all-around farm workers; (2) recruiting of boys and girls for seasonal farm work; (3) recruiting of entire communities in a critical area in an emergency; (4) training of large numbers of women; and (5) establishment of labor camps for boys, girls, and women.

John H. Sullivan, Deputy Regional Administrator of the Federal Food Distribution Administration, under questioning by Governor Saltonstall, held out hope for solution of the meat-shortage situation within a reasonably short time, saying that readjustments of shortages are forthcoming.

Commissioner Webster stated that production of food in New England is limited by five factors: shortage of grain, shortage of fertilizer, lack of sufficient machinery, price restriction, and the shortage of farm labor. He urged the governors to continue their efforts to solve these problems.

He also asked the Chief Executives to consider the advisability of awarding plaques to every farmer attaining his production goal this year, providing insignia or pins for farm workers and for awarding of an "E" for outstanding agricultural production. Commissioner Sullivan promised to take up the latter proposal with Washington officials.

Filling of Tanks

From the conference New England oil users gained definite Federal assurance that they will be allowed to fill their home tanks with fuel this summer and that commercial storage facilities will also be built up in preparation for next winter.

But this cheering information was offset by other Federal pronouncements that there is little possibility of increased gasoline rations for New England this summer to provide for pleasure driving. This information came from Gerard R. Torborg, Regional Director of the Petroleum Administration for War, under direct questioning by Governor Saltonstall.

Similarly, the optimistic revelation that the eastern seaboard by next fall will be receiving approximately 1,700,000 barrels of petroleum products, the highest amount ever attained, was balanced by a warning that military needs probably will consume most, if not all, of the increased receipts over last year.

However, the anticipated deliveries are approximately 50 per cent greater than during the past year. Some oil men in off-the-record statements said that the most extreme military demands will not consume the entire extra supply. Thus they feel that next winter the heating situation will be much improved.

At the same time concern was voiced that New England may not receive adequate anthracite coal supplies unless major steps are taken. This led to a proposal from J. C. Richdale, Vice-President of the Colonial-Beacon Oil Company, and oil representative of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, that all effort to influence domestic oil consumers to convert to coal be abandoned—a suggestion not acceptable to Federal officials.

Bill to Ban Fireworks Approved by State Senate

State House Roundup

A bill to ban the sale of fireworks in Massachusetts was approved yesterday by the State Senate and probably will come up for final action in that body early next week.

The bill was amended to protect the rights of sportsmen using firearms and to allow the purchase of flares by owners of boats and trucks.

Senator Sumner G. Whittier (R) of Everett led the fight for Senate approval, basing his argument on the protection of children from injuries caused by fireworks. The bill specifically restricts the sale and the keeping or offering for sale of fireworks.

Improper Records

The Senate passed to be engrossed a bill prohibiting the sale and distribution of obscene phonograph records. Senator Richard S. Bowers (R) of Brookline, favoring the bill, said there was a growing public danger and menace by the manufacturing of these records.

Waterfront Cleanup

Quick action on Governor Saltonstall's request for special legislation to cleanup the Boston waterfront is expected. In a special message the Governor said that the Coast Guard and others interested in the safety of the waterfront during the war emergency had called his attention to certain structures which are a menace to the public safety and should be removed.

The Governor and other State officials recently took a conducted tour by Coast Guard boat along the waterfront to observe conditions at first hand.

The Governor said that special legislation was necessary because present laws do not provide effective methods for eliminating such nuisances. He proposed that the expense of such work be borne by the Commonwealth, the municipality in which the structure lies, and by the owners of such structures.

Beano Action Delayed

On motion of Senator William E. Nolen (D) of Holyoke, Minority floor leader, the Senate postponed until next Tuesday action on the bill repealing the "beano" game law. Senator Nolen is expected to oppose repeal of the beano law on the ground that the game is properly handled in his section of the Commonwealth.

Representatives from the western part of the State vigorously opposed the repeal of beano when the bill passed through the House, stating that local citizens operated the game in their communities and that it was free from control by racketeers.

Debt Bill Reconsidered

Handbills and flyers circulated by collection agencies to embarrass debtors whose names appear on them were scored as "blackmail" by members of the Senate yesterday. The charges were made when the upper House reversed its action of the previous day in killing a bill which would prevent creditors from advertising or threatening to advertise the sale of bills or other indebtedness as a means of forcing payment. Further action was postponed until Wednesday.

Bostonians Find Little Ham Or Poultry for Easter Fete

Continued from Page 1

sold on a dressed-weight basis and not on a live-weight basis. Retailers cannot make an extra charge for cleaning. According to retailers, a fast-growing "black market" is being constantly nourished.

Meanwhile, numerous shortages of fresh vegetables have crept into the food picture. Potatoes, cabbage, spinach, peas, and lettuce were practically nonexistent in the market today.

The Boston Terminal Market this morning reported the following carload shipments as having arrived or on the rails in the City: Tomatoes, 8; carrots, 4; peppers, 4; beans, 3; asparagus, 4; artichokes, 1; celery, 2; escarole, 2; turnips, 1; onions, 5; cucumbers, 1; grapefruit, 2; oranges, 5; apples, 2; berries, 4.

OPA Consultation

That the State OPA is concerned about the meat-rationing program in Massachusetts is evidenced by the fact that it has now requested the appointment of an industry committee, composed of meat dealers, to consult with it in presenting to Washington proposals for simplifying and improving the program.

John M. Deeley, State OPA Rationing Officer, who asked the dealers if they could offer a better plan than that already announced from Washington, also declared that the OPA was far more concerned about getting adequate supplies of meat into the Massachusetts area so that ration requirements may be satisfied.

He stated today that there are now 12,000,000 pounds of meat in sight, or only 1,000,000 pounds less than the necessary quantity to fill the New England quota.

The meat men, who gathered in Boston on Wednesday evening for a demonstration of the newly decreed style of cutting meat, were quick to respond to the request of the OPA for a committee.

Conferences Set

This noon, through William F. Hawkes, President of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association, it was announced that a series of conferences on the plan would be held throughout the New England area—that Massachusetts men felt that the plan should encompass all of the New England area.

The following were named to represent dealers in their respective States:

Bert Turner, Cranston, R. I.; Ray Goodspeed, Rutland, Vt.; Clinton Hannaford, Manchester, N. H., and Hiram Cole, Portland, Maine. Connecticut will be represented, it was stated, but due to the holiday there today, it was impossible to name an appointee.

The following meat men were appointed to represent Massachusetts retailers: Earl Chandler, New Bedford; William Walker, Lawrence; Joseph W. Heywood, Fall River; William H. Gaffney, Taunton; Leo A. Horrigan, Brighton; H. Wesley Coleman, Hyannis; B. J. Donahue, Springfield; Samuel Rood, Chelsea; Joseph M. Smith, North Andover; Stephen P. Mugar, Watertown; Charles W. Carle, Worcester; John P. Kaeting, Boston; Max Jacobson, Holyoke; Charles R. Nagelschmidt, Pittsfield, and John Ingliss, Jr., Lowell. Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Association, also will serve.

The Retail Grocers' Association, which for the most part represents independent markets, has also suggested to the OPA that major chain stores should be represented on the committee, and has put forward the following: Paul Cifrino, Dorchester; Charles Rugerio, Dorchester, and Hy Winer, Boston.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in the Church Edifice, 33 Elm Hill Avenue, Roxbury, 8 p. m.

Saturday

Mrs. Sayward will speak on the Embroidery Exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Four movies on forestry will be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, at 11 a. m. and again at 3 p. m. Free to the public.

William Jean Pinard will speak on Africa at the meeting of The Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street, at 1 p. m. The 2 p. m. lecture is free to the public.

Hedda Ballon, pianist, will give a recital at The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 3 p. m. Free to the public.

Dr. André Mayer, Sous-Directeur du Collège de France, will give a lecture in French at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, under the auspices of France Forever, at 3:15 p. m. Open to the public.

Sunday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Anna E. Herzog, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Reading, in the Church Edifice, Lowell and Sanborn Streets, 3:30 p. m.

Monday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Anna E. Herzog, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, in the Robbins Auditorium, Arlington Town Hall, Arlington, 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4

Radio Timetable: Page 5

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

Eastertide Table Delicacies
Some of the food items usually associated with Easter are missing from our shelves and cases this year. However, you will find here a wide assortment of choice foods—and full value for your ration points and stamps.
Charge Accounts Solicited — RHODES BROS. CO. (KEN 4500, LON 2040) — We Deliver Free
170 Massachusetts Avenue — Boston, Massachusetts

DELICIOUS HAMS FOR EASTER
We will have all types of hams to suit your ration and pocketbook.
GALE'S MARKET
160 Huntington Ave., nr. W. Newton St. Tel. Com. 3079 — Boston, Mass.

For Easter
Flowers Say It Best
ARTHUR MIKELS
Florist
159 Mass. Ave. — Circle 8328

66 YEARS OF SHOE-MAKING EXPERIENCE IN
Douglas Shoes
191 Massachusetts Ave.
Opposite Christian Science Publishing House
Open Evenings

SUMMER IS COMING!
Have your Permanent while it is cool
Jones Beauty Center
739 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. Com. 8194

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SPECIAL FOR ANOTHER WEEK!
Daily Through April 30th
ROAST BEEF DINNER
75c
2 Vegetables—Roll and Butter
Choice of Desserts
Tea or Coffee
Served from 11 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.
EICHEL'S RESTAURANT
1 Winter Place, Boston

You'll know your furs are safe in
SPAULDING & RIEDEL, Inc
DRY COLD
STORAGE
call KENmore 3870 and we will call for your furs
376 BOYLSTON ST. BOSTON

U. S. Answer to Japan: Boom in War Bond Sales

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 23—The answer of John Civilian to Tokyo's execution of the Doolittle fliers was to double and triple his War Bond purchases.

Treasury Department officials predicted that the Second War Loan drive would go to $17,000,000,000, far beyond its $13,000,000,000 quota, as dispatches from every section of the nation revealed that yesterday was the "biggest bond-selling day since Pearl Harbor."

Reports from Chicago, Omaha, Neb., Rochester, N. Y.; Des Moines, Iowa, and other points showed that Tokyo's war lords have spurred American indignation to such an extent that many individuals were buying double their bond quotas, or even tripling them.

In Washington, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, prepared another "good news" report. He announced yesterday that subscriptions totaling $11,322,000,000 had been received up to April 21, leaving only $1,678,000,000 to be obtained to meet the quota originally set for the April campaign.

Japanese Buy Bonds

The War Department announced that 3,000 loyal American soldiers of Japanese extraction, in training at Camp Shelby, Miss., had purchased War Bonds to the amount of $100,606. Labor unions increased their totals, and on every side private purchases kited higher.

The Second Federal Reserve District, consisting of New York State, Northern New Jersey, and Fairfield County, Conn. already was over the top with total sales of $3,475,000,000 to investors other than the commercial banks. This was $475,000,000 more than the set quota.

Treasury officials continued to stress that a primary purpose of the drive was to soak up excess purchasing power in the hands of individuals, and that, therefore, there was especial gratification that the individual-purchaser quotas were being exceeded as well as commercial bank quotas.

In New York, the record-breaking success of the drive was announced by Allan Sproul, Chairman of the War Finance Committee, at a rally on the steps of the Subtreasury Building, where he announced the Treasury's new strategy in these words:

Must Think of Goal

"Now let us forget our quota and think of our goal. Our goal is not $3,000,000,000—this district's quota. Our goal is the maximum amount which each individual in the district can buy. No quota is high enough which falls short of that maximum. In terms of dollars in this district we shall be discouraged if we do not top $4,000,000,000.

In the District of Columbia drive, sales yesterday jumped $4,644,782 over the previous day and Wilmer J. Waller, Hamilton National Bank Vice-President and Chairman of the Banking Division drive, said there was "no question about it; it is our biggest day."

Secretary Morgenthau disclosed that, strangely enough, the Twelfth Federal Reserve District, with headquarters at San Francisco, was "at the bottom of the barrel" in the drive, but he was quick to predict that with the West Coast closer to Japan than any other section of the country, the district quota would bound upward in today's totals.

Birds of a Feather

Leading Men in the Aviation Industry

Donald W. Douglas was absent when this picture was taken. With this exception, this group of top aviation executives is one of the most notable ever assembled, showing as it does officers, directors, and Army and Navy associates of the National Aircraft War Production Council, Inc., the membership of which includes 90 per cent of the aircraft manufacturing interests in the United States, with a backlog of war orders in excess of $17,000,000,000. Left to right, seated, are: Frank F. Russell, J. Carlton Ward, Jr., Glenn L. Martin, LaMotte T. Cohu, T. Claude Ryan, Lawrence D. Bell. Left to right, standing, are: Dr. A. E. Lombard, Col. Nelson Talbott, L. C. Goad, Robert E. Gross, Harry Woodhead, J. H. Kindelberger, Guy W. Vaughan, Courtlandt S. Gross, Ralph S. Damon, Col. Donald F. Stace, Capt. Lucian Grant, I. M. Laddon.

Need of Referee to Divide Limited Supplies Foreseen

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 23—Need for a referee to divide America's limited supply of metals and other raw materials between civilians and the military forces was thrust into the news forefront again today with a new dispute over rubber vs. high octane gasoline.

Responsibility at the moment centers in James F. Byrnes, Economic Stabilization chief, who approved a division of metals for machinery between synethetic rubber and high octane gas that resulted in the Army having about 7,000,000 barrels less of high octane gasoline than it had estimated was necessary for carrying on aerial warfare. Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes sided with Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War in the controversy against Rubber Director William M. Jeffers.

Donald M. Nelson, WPB chief, has defended his materials allocations to the synthetic rubber program, predicting that it is "going forward in proper balance with other acute needs," including high octane gasoline, airplanes, merchant ships and escort vessels.

"We cannot permit any of these programs to lag behind essential requirements; and we are not permitting that to happen."

Revival of the Baruch Rubber Committee to determine whether Mr. Jeffers received more than a fair share of materials for synthetic rubber production is being discussed.

Resurvey Urged

Judgment of the Baruch Committee would be acceptable both to Mr. Jeffers and the military, it is argued by Mr. Nelson, who has urged a resurvey in talks with Mr. Baruch and Mr. Byrnes.

Mr. Patterson jumped full-force into the civilian vs. military supply controversy this week when he lashed out against statements that the armed forces have reached the saturation point in equipment.

"The idea that the equipment of the Army is nearing completion is totally unfounded," he declared. "Any notion that the work of equipping the armed forces is nearly done, and that we can resume normal peacetime production of goods for general use, instead of equipment for the Army and Navy, shows that the people who believe that just don't understand war."

On synthetic rubber specifically, Mr. Patterson has been quoted as saying in an interview that production has been expanded to the point where "it will shortly be possible to 'coddle' the civilian public."

"Unless drastic measures are taken which will permit us to complete in time the aviation gasoline plants now started, there can be no question but what our offensive will be materially weakened," Mr. Patterson has been quoted as saying.

Mr. Jeffers did not take the Patterson charges lying down, but demanded an "immediate investigation," which may be undertaken either by Congress or by the Baruch Committee or both.

Peak in April

The present dispute is expected to add impetus on Capitol Hill for enactment of the Malone bill to set up an independent civilian supply agency. The bill, giving a $12,000 a year administrator authority to determine the needs and ask allocations of manpower and materials "to keep the civilian population healthy and functioning effectively" is now before the Senate.

WPB, meanwhile, has reorganized its own civilian supply machinery to give civilians a larger voice in supply programs. Arthur D. Whiteside is the new WPB vice-chairman in charge of civilian supply programs.

Demands for greater consideration of the civilian population reached their peak the first of April when short food supplies, coincident with the beginning of meat rationing, brought a general pinch to American homes.

The Army, intent on accumulating supplies for a 10,800,000-man force, a large part of which will serve overseas, was accused at the time of hoarding and wasting food. Quartermaster Corps officials recently admitted past waste in telling of savings of about 10 per cent in Army kitchens, but denied that they had overbought. As a concession to civilians, for which OPA Director Prentiss M. Brown went out of his way to ask, the Army suspended its meat buying temporarily to build up civilian stocks.

Only Essential Travel Approved

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman April 21 called for the elimination of all "strictly non-essential travel," and announced he will deny all requests of railroads for authority to operate additional summer services involving the use of sleeping-car equipment.

While not classifying annual vacations as "strictly non-essential," Mr. Eastman said they should begin and end on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, in order to avoid week-end traffic peaks, and that vacationists should stay at home, or make their trips as short as possible.

Additional summer services will be limited to coach trains operated between Saturday noon and Sunday midnight, utilizing commuter equipment that otherwise would be lying idle, and to other trains of a semi-commuter type within a radius of about 50 miles of a terminal.

Requests for extra coach or parlor train services for daily, tri-weekly, or week-end summer operation will be denied.

ODT surveys indicate that about 25 per cent of all the passengers on regular trains and inter-city buses are civilians traveling "for no necessary purpose," much of it "merely aimless travel for the sake of going somewhere," according to Mr. Eastman.

Don't Hoard Hotel Rooms!

TELEGRAM

MR. U. S. TRAVELER
THANK YOU FOR MAKING AN ADVANCE RESERVATION
HOWEVER SHOULD YOUR TRIP BE DEFERRED WILL YOU KINDLY CANCEL PROMPTLY SO THE ACCOMMODATIONS WILL BE AVAILABLE TO SOMEONE ELSE
YOUR COOPERATION WILL BE APPRECIATED BY YOUR FELLOW TRAVELERS
CHARLES E. ROCHESTER
V. P. and Mng. Director

HOME OF THE Hawaiian Room
Hotel Lexington
801 ROOMS FROM $4 SINGLE
LEXINGTON AVE. AT 48TH ST., N. Y. C.

Over 2,500 Planes Ferried by Carrier

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 23

The Navy Department disclosed yesterday that more than 2,500 warplanes had been transported to the World War fronts by United States Navy aircraft carriers, including the Hornet, which has been identified as the "flat top" that launched the Doolittle Tokyo raiders.

Of the planes thus ferried to the fighting fronts, more than 1,000 were land-plane fighters transported on both regular battle carriers and converted merchantmen.

Ickes Named Administrator Of Nation's Solid Fuels

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt by executive order today conferred broad new authority over solid fuels on Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes, including the power to determine whether coal rationing to civilian users should be instituted.

The Presidential order abolished the purely advisory office of Solid Fuels Co-ordinator for War and created in its stead a Solid Fuels Administration for War with Mr. Ickes as Administrator.

The order sets up the new Administration within the Interior Department and authorizes it to establish basic policies and to formulate plans and programs to assure the "conservation and most effective development and utilization of solid fuels" in the United States, its territories, and possessions.

A second executive order makes Mr. Ickes a member of the War Production Board, with which he is to advise before determining "the areas and the times within which such (civilian solid fuels) rationing should be effective and the amount of solid fuels available for such purpose."

Put on Firmer Basis

Interior officials explained the order as putting the Solid Fuels Office on a firmer basis with additional powers added to its old authority. They said, however, the new Administration would have no authority over wages and hours nor any jurisdiction in the present coal wage-scale controversy.

The order provides that it shall is no way limit the statutory powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission over rates nor in any way restrict authority of the War and Navy Departments to initiate or carry out directly any action they deem necessary with relation to solid fuels which is "of such military urgency as to require special or secret disposition."

The new Administration, which will be similar to the Petroleum Administration for War, also headed by Mr. Ickes, is empowered to:

Appoint general, regional, local, or functional solid fuels industries committees or councils;

Issue necessary policy and operating directives to parties engaged in the solid fuels industries;

Recommend to the WPB programs for distribution of solid fuels to meet military and essential industrial requirements;

Recommend to the War Shipping Administration and the Office of Defense Transportation transportation facilities needed;

Request the War Manpower Commission to take appropriate steps to meet manpower problems of the solid fuels industries in the light of the overall manpower needs of the nation.

Established in 1941

The original co-ordinator's Office was established by Presidential letter, Nov. 5, 1941.

It was organized within the Interior Department because this Department embraces the Bureau of Mines and the Bituminous Coal Division. The Office not only has served as a statistics-gathering agency, but has conducted summer coal stock-up campaigns during the war and brought about increased production of coal by recommending increased prices to the Office of Price Administration.

Howard Gray, Deputy Co-ordinator, probably will be made Deputy Administrator under the new setup, Interior officials said.

Government 'Featherbed' Tactics Hit

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—George P. McNear, Jr., President of the Government-operated Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, said today the Government has "inaugurated featherbedding" in its management of the company "with a resultant boost in wasteful personnel."

Testifying before the House Military Committee in support of legislation to outlaw the unionization of supervisory employees and to prohibit purported wasteful labor practices in time of war, Mr. McNear asserted that throughout the nation at least a million "able-bodied, willing workers are today wastefully employed through the operation of featherbedding practices." ("Featherbedding" has been described as the employment of more than are actually needed.)

The Government took over operation of Mr. McNear's railroad in March, 1942, following a labor controversy.

Workers themselves, Mr. McNear said, "do not want featherbedding in these times," but "they are helpless because they are dominated by able and aggressive labor union racketeers whose primary interest is collecting union dues."

Mr. McNear's testimony was heard by the committee as it prepared to wind up four weeks of hearings on an assortment of manpower and draft bills and then delegate to a subcommittee the task of preparing a single measure acceptable to labor, agriculture and the administration.

Chairman Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky said he would name the subcommittee after today's final public session on bills to put strikers into uniform, to exempt farm workers from the draft, to outlaw the unionization of supervisory workers in industry, and to catalogue the nation's manpower and woman power.

The Kentuckian, who has presided over hearings on the combined measures almost daily since March 25, said he hoped the subcommittee would have a bill ready by the time the House returns from an Easter recess on May 3.

While the hearings have dealt with all four bills, they have centered mainly on the Austin-Wadsworth national service measure and a bill by Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia to prohibit the organization of supervisory employees for collective bargaining purposes.

Too Many Soldiers?

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, contends the United States armed forces already contain more men than can be sent abroad for the next two years. He commented when the Senate postponed action until next week on his proposal to exempt fathers from military induction for the remainder of 1943.

Action was deferred at the request of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, who said he wanted to await the return of Senator Chapman Revercomb (R) of West Virginia, an opponent of the bill.

Senator Wheeler told reporters that 73,000 of 100,000 youngsters reaching age 18 each month are "first-class fighting material" and constituted "ample replacements" for the armed forces "without the necessity for drafting fathers."

"Why should we draft men to keep in camps in this country when we haven't the ships to move them and their equipment and monthly supplies?" he asked.

Russian Students at Columbia First Since Czarist Overthrow

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 23—A group of 15 students, the first to be sent from Russia for foreign study since the overthrow of the Czarist regime in 1917, are completing an eight-months' training program at Columbia University, it was announced here April 22

Specializing in the English language and American affairs, the students, seven of whom are women, will be assigned to service by the Russian Consul-General in New York. Some may return to Russia and others may remain in the United States for additional training. The women may be called upon for duty in the Russian Embassy at Washington and in Russian consulates in other cities of this country.

The trainees have been studying American history, government and literature, economic geography, English speech and diction, stenography and typing at Columbia. All are graduates of the Russian Gymnasium, corresponding to the American junior college, and have had two or more years of university study.

The group includes engineers, lawyers and teachers. They arrived in this country last July, the men coming by way of Siberia and San Francisco and the women arriving here aboard an American vessel from Murmansk by way of Norway and Iceland.

The students started their training at Columbia two months after their arrival in New York following completion of a brief preliminary course in English at the Berlitz School of Languages. All had studied English in Russia from two to four years.

The students were selected by the Soviet Government because of their high scholastic standing at Soviet institutions. The trainees live near Columbia University and receive allowances from their Consul-General. One of their favorite diversions is "window shopping" in the uptown district and in Fifth Avenue.

Their professors describe them as "eager, enthusiastic and unusually brilliant."

Ford of Canada Labor Talks Fail

WINDSOR, Ontario, April 23 (AP)—Conferences between officials of the United Automobile Workers of America [Congress of Industrial Organizations] and the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., called in an effort to settle disputes which resulted in 8,000 workers being idle yesterday, ended last night without agreement.

Roy England, President of the Ford Local of the Union, said negotiations with company officials had broken off at 5 o'clock in the afternoon although he hoped "Government intervention" would result in resumption of the conferences.

Mr. England said that as far as the union is concerned all shifts, including the midnight shift last night, would report for work. Whether they actually worked, he added, "is up to the company."

Wagner Act Suspension Asked by Pacific Union

PORTLAND, Ore., April 23 (AP)—John P. Frey, President of the American Federation of Labor Metal Trades Union, said that 200 Pacific Coast union delegates adopted resolutions April 21 asking suspension of the Wagner Act for the war's duration, and accusing the National Labor Relations Board of "encouraging a civil war between labor organizations."

The delegates to a conference called by Mr. Frey also asked William Green, President of the A. F. of L., to withdraw all peace gestures to the rival Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Mr. Frey said the resolutions were adopted after discussion of the NLRB hearing here on closed-shop contracts between three Henry Kaiser shipyards and the A. F. of L. The NLRB charges the contracts were signed without an election and before a majority of workers was hired.

Jury Convicts Inspector Of Martin Plant

BALTIMORE, Md., April 23 (AP)—Harvey Lee Thomas, former Navy aircraft inspector, was convicted by a Federal Jury April 22 on four of six counts charging him with sabotaging Navy patrol planes at the Glenn L. Martin aircraft factory.

Judge William C. Coleman deferred sentence until Monday.

The conviction was the second of its kind in Baltimore within a week. A shipyard welder was sentenced last Monday in Federal Court to one and a half years in a United States reformatory for doing faulty welding on a Liberty ship.

Nine other shipyard welders were arrested last week on similar charges and most of them already have been ordered held for Grand Jury action on sabotage accusations.

Judge Coleman, in charging the Thomas jury, criticized what he termed lack of co-operation among agencies involved, suggesting that further investigation might be advisable.

The jury acquitted Thomas of two counts accusing him of loosening nuts on certain electrical parts of the planes. The other counts charged him with damaging conduits and electrical equipment.

This Army Quota Full

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—The War Department said last night the induction of limited servicemen into the Army had been halted for the remainder of this month because the April quota for that class had been filled.

Examination of the men has been continuing, however, the Department said, and they have been told they were subject to call later.

Limited service has been given by the Army to men who because of physical or other conditions are considered unqualified for combat service.

OPA Puts Ceilings on Meals In 8 States of Southeast

ATLANTA, Ga., April 23 (AP)—The Regional Office of Price Administration today placed ceiling prices, effective April 26, on all meals and food items, including wines and other alcoholic beverages, sold in eating and drinking places in the southeastern states.

North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee, Virginia, and Alabama are affected by the order.

Under the order, issued by James C. Derieux, Regional OPA Director, maximum prices will be limited to the highest price charged for each meal, food or drink item during the week of April 4 to 10.

Subject to the order are all restaurants, hotels, cafes, delicatessen stores, soda fountanis, boarding houses and "any other eating or drinking place."

Bonafide clubs are exempted along with churches, hospitals [for meals other than to visitors, employees and private nurses], and railroad diners or peddlers aboard trains [unless the peddlers' territory is restricted to the eight states of this OPA region].

Compliance Notice

The ruling provided that customers shall be plainly informed on menus or by conspicuous notices that prices charged are at or below the required ceilings. Records of charges must be kept and made available for "reasonable examination by patrons."

A ceiling price may not be altered except to be lowered or to comply with future OPA price orders.

The ruling specifically stated that proprietors of eating places may not discontinue meals now being offered if by so doing customers would actually have to pay more for the same food than they did during the base period.

Separate ceilings were placed on weekday and Sunday meals and classes of meals were established as breakfast, lunch, tea, dinner and supper.

The order marked the first control by OPA authorities of the price of alcoholic mixed drinks.

Among evasions prohibited are: "Deteriorating quality or reducing quantity without making appropriate reductions in price.

Cut Rates Continued

"Withdrawing the offer or increasing the price of any meal ticket, weekly rates, or other arrangement by which customers may buy food items or meals at less than the prices they must pay when purchasing by item or meal.

"Increasing any cover, minimum, bread and butter service, corkage, entertainment, check room, parking or other special charges or making such charges when they were not in effect during the seven-day base period.

"Refusing to sell combinations of food items as meals if such meals were offered in the seven-day period and the items making up the combination are being offered separately."

The order provided, however, that a customer might be limited to one pat of butter and one cup of coffee and that condiments may be reduced or eliminated altogether. Sugar may not be reduced below one teaspoonful to a serving.

The order, signed by Mr. Derieux upon authority granted by the Washington OPA 10 days ago, carries normal criminal and civil penalties for violation.

Anti-Semitic Note in Bible Readings Is Reported Being Eliminated by Army

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 22 — An nouncement of receipt of word from the Office of Chief Chaplain of the United States Army that an anti-Semitic footnote in New Testament readings published by the Government for use of Roman Catholic personnel in the United States Army will be corrected, was made by Kenneth Leslie, Chairman of the Protestant Textbook Commission to eliminate anti-Semitic statements in American textbooks.

Mr. Leslie sent a telegram to President Roosevelt on April 5 calling his attention to an anti-Semitic reference in "My Daily Readings from the New Testament," a pocket edition especially prepared for use in the American armed forces and published under the seal of the United States Government. On page 559 of the publication was a footnote reading, "The Jews are the synagogue of Satan," Mr. Leslie said, adding that this expression was "a typical anti-Semitic statement from the Fascist anti-Semitic dictionary of Charles E. Coughlin." He reported that hundreds of thousands of the New Testament readings had been printed and many of them had been shipped to overseas forces.

The book carried an introduction by President Roosevelt urging men in the armed services to read it.

Mr. Leslie voiced satisfaction with the quick action of the Commander in Chief "in regard to this regrettable matter." He announced that he had received notification from William R. Arnold, Chief of Chaplains, that "arrangements were made for a correction," and held that this could only mean that the footnote on page 559 would be deleted.

Among members of the Textbook Commission are Pierre van Paasen, author; Paul Tillich of the Union Theological Seminary; James Luther Adams, Meadville Theological Seminary, Chicago; Dwight J. Bradley, Council for Social Action; William E. Gilroy, Editor, Congregational Advance, Boston; Samuel L. Hamilton of the Department of Religious Education, New York University; Adam Clayton Powell, Abyssinian Baptist Church, Cleveland, Ohio, and D. R. Sharpe, Executive Secretary of the Cleveland Baptist Association.

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[5] Spam Hormel's 12-oz. TIN 35¢
[5] Mor Wilson's 12-oz. TIN 31¢
[3] Shrimp TIMBER LAKE 7-oz. TIN 29¢
[3] Tuna LIGHT MEAT 7-oz. TIN 32¢
[7] Pink Salmon 16-oz. TIN 22¢

D.E.F. BLUE STAMP VALUES

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[3] Campbell's 3 10½ oz TINS 25¢
BETTY CROCKER
[1] Soup Mix 3 2¾-oz PKGS. 23¢
RICHMOND—WAX or GREEN
[14] Cut Beans 19-oz. TIN 17¢
[8] V-8 Cocktail 18-oz. TIN 15¢
[13] Tomato Juice 24-oz TIN 11¢
[4] Grapefruit Juice 18-oz TIN 13¢
[14] Corn FINAST GOLDEN 20-oz. TIN 12¢
[10] Ketchup FINAST 14-oz BOT. 14¢

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Diversified Symphony Program —'Desert Victory' on Screen

Jacobi's 'Ode' Performed For First Time in Boston

By L. A. Sloper

The final novelty of the Boston Symphony season decorates this week's program. It is the Ode for Orchestra by Frederick Jacobi, played yesterday afternoon for the first time in Boston.

The Ode introduced the second half of the program. It was followed by Ravel's Introduction and Allegro for Harp and Orchestra and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Russian Easter" Overture on Themes of the Russian Church.

The first half of this varied list was made up of Handel's Concerto for Organ and Orchestra, No. 10, in D minor; Schubert's Unfinished Symphony, and Wagner's Prelude to "Parsifal." E. Power Biggs was the organist and Bernard Zighera the harp soloist.

It would be difficult to discover any unifying theme in this scheme of art. Obviously, the celebration of Easter dictated the inclusion of two of the items, and it might be argued that there is a certain logic of chronology in the first three numbers.

But how do Jacobi and Ravel fit into the plan? Possibly on the ground that this was the last opportunity of the season to introduce to us Mr. Jacobi's Ode, and that it was high time Mr. Zighera was heard again as soloist. But they still didn't fit.

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Nevertheless, this program was the source of diversified pleasures. Indeed, there must have been something in it for every taste. Certainly no one will deny that the Handel Concerto is a work of great beauty and of exceptional interest, or that Mr. Biggs and the orchestra gave it a brilliant performance.

The Schubert Unfinished is always with us and so is an audience for it; even when Dr. Koussevitzky works a little too hard over it, as he did yesterday. As for the Prelude to "Parsifal," the Wagnerians are still about in multitudes, and large numbers of them still hold "Parsifal" to be the greatest work of the master. For the rest of us, the Prelude is to be preferred to the whole opera.

It was—clearly not the brass choirs' day yesterday. There were mishaps in the horn and trumpet sections; and the tone of the trombones left something to be desired. Such shortcomings are especially to be regretted in a Wagner performance.

Mr. Jacobi's Ode was inspired, according to the program annotator of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, which played the piece in February for the first time anywhere, "by a passage in the Hebrew Morning Sabbath Service." On a first hearing it impressed one as a passionately earnest utterance, conservative in design and lyrical in style. It was presented with devoted care by Dr. Koussevitzky and the orchestra. The composer was present to acknowledge the plaudits of the house.

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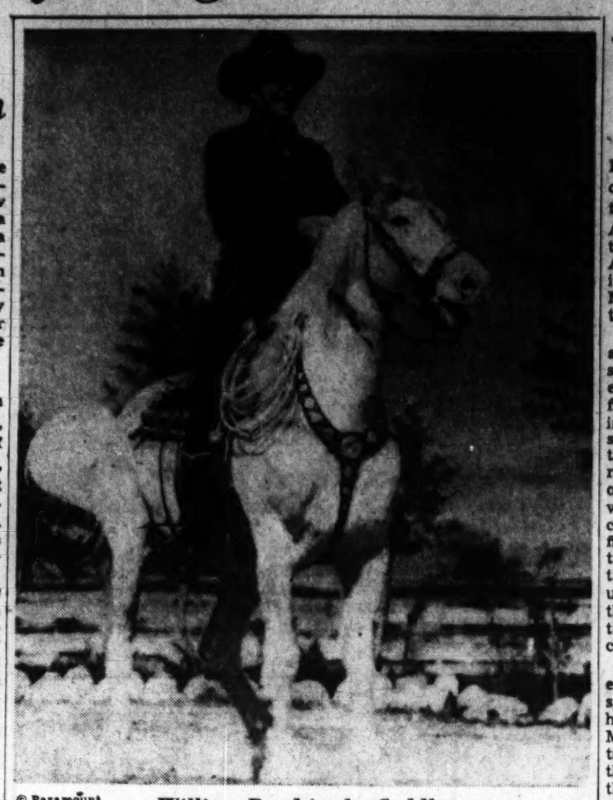
It was a pleasure to hear again Ravel's Introduction and Allegro, which is an excellent example of that composer's very Gallic style, and which was played by soloist and orchestra with the utmost virtuosity and mutual understanding. Mr. Zighera plays not only with great skill but with notable musicianship.

The "Russian Easter" Overture provided a rousing conclusion which also left an agreeable musical impression. Although Rimsky has been surpassed by some of his pupils in orchestral effects, he nevertheless stands up well against all competition in this respect. And although he rebelled against the Tchaikovskyan style he did not wholly escape from it. He was still a Russian, and in this work he recalls Tchaikovsky while forecasting Stravinsky.



© Paramount

William Boyd in the Saddle

The actor in his familiar role as Hopalong Cassidy

'Hopalong' in Ninth Year

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

The war has put the westerns a little in the shadow lately, but they are still being made and they are still popular.

Producer Harry Sherman makes six Hopalong Cassidys a year, and is starting on his fiftieth picture and his ninth year. William Boyd has been in all of them. The stories in the beginning were from the Clarence E. Mulford novels, and are still credited to Mr. Mulford, though other writers do most of them. Mr. Boyd has also dropped the limp which served the Mulford hero. In fact, he makes no attempt today to be anyone but William Boyd; and the studio says that the more of his own characteristics he has been able to get into the part, the more popular the pictures have become.

The pictures are shown in some 8,000 theaters in America, and are popular in England and Australia. Mr. Sherman is still receiving dividends on the first of the series, and his foreign sales have sometimes been almost equal to the cost of the picture. For example, he has received as high at $85,000 from England alone on a single picture. The picture cost from $90,000 to $100,000. With Mr. Sherman's recent transfer from Paramount to United Artists, he expects the pictures to go into about 2,000 more theaters in this country.

"Pop" Sherman's own story reads almost like one of his western victory-against-great-odds formulas. He had produced most of the early Zane Grey stories for the screen and finally managed to buy the rights to the Mulford stories. He went from studio to studio with these for several years before he could find anyone to back the venture of a western series. Today, the Cassidys bring about $250,000 each.

Mr. Sherman also makes two "specials" a year, usually with western setting, though sometimes not. He has made several with Richard Dix.

He recently purchased two properties from which he expects to produce the biggest pictures of his career. The stories are the Eleanor Griffin novel which will come to the screen as "Nob Hill," and the biography of Buffalo Bill Cody, which he purchased from Cody's press agent, Frank Winch.

He had had an option on the material for the latter for some time, but would not use it until he could find a studio willing to plunge heavily on the production. Twentieth Century Fox has turned out to be that studio. Joel McCrea will star as Buffalo Bill. Production starts in July.

'Desperadoes' in Technicolor

"The Desperadoes," the new Technicolor Western at the State and Orpheum, is long on photography but short on story. The color camera has picked up some impressive shots of sunny open country and has provided picturesque interior views in a frontier town as it might have looked during the Civil War. But the scenario is a much less artistic affair that gathers up standard material for a Wild West melodrama and weaves the threads together with an eye more to excitement than to plausibility.

The acting of Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor, and Evelyn Keyes is keyed to the melodramatic events in which they participate, but Edgar Buchanan is the only player who has much success in building up a character role.

Gunplay, fisticuffs, and hard riding punctuate the progress of the story. It begins with a bank holdup, informs the audience early in the yarn that some of the supposedly respectable citizens are not what they seem, and introduces a personable young outlaw who always has wanted to go straight and is more determined than ever to reform when he meets the stagedriver's pretty daughter.

The new sheriff—he's almost always a newcomer in these tales—suspects who really robbed the bank. The guilty men in turn seek to throw suspicion on the visitor who already has a price on his head. But why go on with the narrative? Sooner or later, you may be sure, the shooting will begin, the fists will start swinging, the glassware in the saloon will be crashing, and the fugitives will be scurrying for the hills with a posse thundering in pursuit.

The climax in the present film is provided by what is presumed to be a stampede of wild horses, a new device for rescuing the hero from the hands of the villains. Much of the humor depends, not too successfully, on a slow-witted fellow whose solution for every difficulty is a blast of nitro-glycerine.

Guinn Williams does the latter part. Raymond Walburn has another comedy role as a frontier judge, and Porter Hall is rapscallion banker.

Among the principals Mr. Scott is the sheriff, Mr. Ford the reforming outlaw, Miss Trevor the gambling hall woman who knew the fugitive in his earlier years and says it is too late for him to change, and Miss Keyes as his frontier sweetheart who knows that with the help of the scenario writers there still is time.

The companion feature is "She Has What It Takes," a story about a young actress who pretends to be the daughter of a former star as a means of getting ahead on the stage. Jinx Falkenburg plays the role. Among the others in the cast are Tom Neal, Constance Worth, Douglas Leavitt, and Joe King.

E. F. M.

War in North Africa Seen In British Documentary Film

"Desert Victory," the hour-long British documentary film which came Thursday to the Metropolitan, depicts the war in North Africa beginning with the preparations of the Eighth Army and the Afrika Korps for a decisive battle in Egypt and continuing through Montgomery's pursuit of Rommel to Tripoli.

The emphasis is on the fighting at El Alamein. By the use of sequences photographed by cameramen attached to the advanced fighting forces and by skillful cuting and production the audience seems almost to be in the midst of the battle. It hears the shattering roar of the barrage, sees the flashes of the guns in the darkness, watches the sappers advance to clear a way through the minefields, and accompanies the infantry in their advance. It sees the tanks move forward, and in views up from the ground and down from the air watches the planes in action. Civilians are hardly likely to come closer to battle than this.

Those who expect to see a birds-eye view of the whole battlefield spread out before them will not have their expectations fulfilled. Modern warfare, with few exceptions, is on too large a scale for that. An effort is made to explain the strategy by means of diagrams. They help to make clear the plan of attack. But the photography for the most part shows small groups in action. It gives an impression of the confusion, the grime, and the courage, and the tragedies that mark the collision of two armies in combat.

The introductory portion of the film is interesting as it records the immense preparations that precede the battle, the bringing up of supplies, the training of the men so that they will be physically fit, and the dissemination of instructions to every part of the British army. Prime Minister Churchill is seen visiting the troops. There are views of General Montgomery. Even General Rommel finds a place in interpolated scenes taken, it is said, from films captured from the Germans.

The pursuit from Egypt is somewhat anticlimactic. It shows the advance into captured towns, the disorganized masses of prisoners, and the triumphant arrival in Tripoli. It concludes a chapter in the removal of the Axis from Africa.

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'Hello, 'Frisco, Hello'

In "Hello 'Frisco, Hello," the other feature, at the Metropolitan, Twentieth Century - Fox has made good entertainment of its kind, in Technicolor with music.

Although the scene is San Francisco, in tough Barbary Coast days at the turn of the century, the film is not marred by undue roughness. This is remarkable, since the story has to do with four entertainers of the cheap form of amusement called honky-tonk.

Alice Faye is at her best as Trudy Evans, the singer and dancer who, in the face of offers of better engagements, sticks with the troupe until the manager Johnny Cornell (John ayne), becomes interested in a Nob Hill heiress. Trudy goes on to London and a first-rate theater success, but she never forgets her first manager, who becomes disillusioned with the heiress.

So the story comes to a conclusion that fulfills all spectator expectations of this type of story. As satisfying as if she were acting a straight play is Miss Faye's presentation of the dramatic implications of her role. This performance will add to her popularity.

Jack Oakie has a field day as the quartet's hoofer. He sports his flashy duds with an air that heightens the fun. You should see him in pearl derby and spats, and strumming a harp—a king of corn. June Havoc partners him well in chatter and stepping.

Many old-time popular songs are given gaudily handsome presentation.

Laird Cregar, Lynn Barl, Ward Bond, George Barbier, and Aubrey Mather give strong support. The makeup artist, Guy Pearce, deserves mention because of his exceptional work, as do Charles Clarke and Allen Davey for their photography. Milton Sperling produced and Bruce Humberstone directed.

Louisa Moller

Soprano soloist in the Handel and Haydn Society's production of Haydn's "The Creation," to be given in Symphony Hall Wednesday evening.

It's Chico in Person

Chico Marx, in the green garb of a prosperous organ-barrel grinder, tops the bill at the RKO-Boston this week. In person, let it be said, for he is a popular screen star, as everyone knows. Chico's talent reposes in his nimble, expressive fingers, which fly over the piano keyboard with the ease and agility of a dancer. Few people can extract such humor out of a piano.

Chico also conducts an orchestra, while eating a banana. This gives the music a tropical flavor. The orchestra is of the modern dance persuasion—much brass, tinkling cymbals, and soothing saxophone. In the competition which seems to be the vogue, the brass wins for volume, the drummer running a close second. When, once in awhile, the drummer outstrips his colleagues, he comes up smiling and beaming triumphantly.

This makes Chico's work as conductor easy and effortless.

In addition to Chico there is a talented ventriloquist, Frank Gaby; two graceful and clever Chinese dancers, Toy and Wing; a songster, Wimberley, and the picture, "It Ain't Hay," with Abbott and Costello, in its second week.

'Student Prince' Coming, 'Blossom Time' to Follow

Revivals of "The Student Prince" and "Blossom Time" with Everett Marshall to head the cast of both may be expected in Boston late in May according to information in New York.

A fortnight's run is planned for each piece. The supporting cast is reported to include Ann Pennington, Frank Hornaday, Barbara Scully, Detmar Poppen, Harry K. Morton, Zella Russell, Victor Morley, Agnes Cassidy, Nina Varela, and Lorraine Bridges.

Extra Showings at Keith's

At the Keith Memorial the doors will open at 8:30 a. m. during the engagement of "Hitler's Children" to allow for extra showings of the film.

Some 35 amateur companies have been organized in New York and vicinity to act the play about the Government's food program, "It's Up to You," written by Arthur Arent, and recently produced successfully in New York as an experimental short piece.

Newspapers Ranked High As Preservers of History

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., April 23—The newspaper's importance in preserving a nation's history was emphasized recently in a report of the American Antiquarian Society, which has its headquarters here. Talking about the Bibliography of American Newspapers from 1690 to 1820, which he has been compiling for the past 30 years and which is now ready for publication, Clarence S. Brigham, director of the Society, said: "No history of a town or city can be written without recourse to its newspapers."

Expressing regret that the newspaper's usefulness as historical source material is often overlooked by libraries, and that because of its volume on the shelves the newspaper is often rejected "in favor of source material not nearly so useful in research," Mr. Brigham stated that if all printed sources of history save one had to be destroyed, the one which should be saved, because it had the greatest value to posterity, "would be a file of an important newspaper."

Never Lost Faith

He has never lost his faith, he added, in the value of newspapers as tools of research, and constant use of files for a period of 30 years proves his thesis. He found that even advertisements in the 18th and early 19th centuries had unique value in social and economic study.

His decision to make 1820 the final year of his bibliography was partly because that date was chosen by Evans for the final year of his great American Bibliography, and partly because it covered the beginnings of printing in the Middle West. This choice of the closing date, he said, influenced the editors of the Union List of Newspapers, published in 1937, to begin their checklist with the year 1821.

Between 1690 and 1820, he pointed out, America had 2,120 newspapers. Of these 447 were printed in the six New England States; the six Middle Atlantic States from New York to Maryland had 1,023; the ten Southern States from Virginia to Louisiana had 425; and the seven Western States 225 papers.

New York Led

The city having the most newspapers from the beginning up to 1820 was New York, with 138. Philadelphia followed with 107, and then came Boston with 73. The six largest collections of newspapers, Mr. Brigham discovered, for the period before 1820, are in the possession of his Society, which has 1,492 titles; the Library of Congress which has 936 titles, Harvard University with 732 titles, the New York Historical Society with 634, the New York Public Library with 480, and the Wisconsin Historical Society with 415.

Out of the total of 2,120 newspapers there are 194 of which no copy can be found, though they are known to have existed. Of the total number 1,118 expired before they were two years old. The longest-lived lasted from 50 to 87 years. There were ten of these. After 1821, of course, many papers continue for a much longer period. The paper which, in the period described, survived the longest, was the Pennsylvania Gazette, published from 1728 to 1815. Next in line was Maryland Gazette, published for 75 years; and after that the Boston News-Letter, which lasted for 72 years, from 1704 to 1776.

Three More Navy Craft Ready For Launching in Yards of N. E.

War Activities in New England

Three Navy craft and a cargo ship will slide down New England ways in the next three days, in launchings announced today by the First Naval District.

The Destroyer Sigourney hits the water tomorrow at Bath, (Maine) Iron Works, sponsored by Miss Amy C. Olney of Scarborough-on-Hudson, N. Y., a student at Radcliffe College. She is a collateral descendant of Midshipman James B. Sigourney, who was a hero in the War of 1812. The destroyer will be the second to bear his name.

A submarine chaser to be launched tomorrow at the George Lawley and Son Yard in Neponset will be sponsored by Mrs. Bess M. Copeland of Malden, wife of Capt. H. G. Copeland, Personnel Officer and Director of the Naval Reserve for the First Naval District.

A motor mine-sweeper to be launched Monday at the Frank L. Sample Jr., Inc., Yard at Boothbay Harbor Maine, will have cosponsors: the Misses Mary C. and Patricia Grady of Wiscasset, Me., daughters of Commander Vincent Grady, Assistant Supervisor of Shipbuilding at the Bath Iron Works.

The Liberty Ship Emily Dickinson, to be launched Monday at the New England Shipbuilding Corporation Yard at South Portland, Maine, will be sponsored by United States Representative Margaret Chase Smith (R) of Skowhegan, Me., member of the Naval Affairs Committee.

Chinese Return

Five Chinese lieutenants who have studied aerial photography at the Army Air Forces Technical Training School at Yale University today left for home to pass along their knowledge to fliers in the Chinese forces.

Yesterday Lieuts. Ho Han Ching, Li Chung Sen, Sheh Chih Pu, Sun Ming Chang, and Tsang Li Chun received diplomas from Col. Chang Tsu Chien, technical representative of the Chinese Air Force.

Col. Charles T. Arnett, School commander, said that foreign officers who have studied various courses at the School also have come from The Netherlands, Java, Brazil, and Peru.

Ordnance Depot

Fort Devens' Ordnance Depot was renamed yesterday in honor of the Brig.-Gen. James Whittemore, gradute of West Point in 1831, who helped prepare the defenses of Washington for the Civil War.

Later he was ordnance officer at arsenals in Watervliet, N. Y., Watertown, Mass., and Kennebec, Maine, and commanded the Frankfort (Pa.) Arsenal from 1897 until his retirement in 1900; he passed on in 1916.

N. E. Enlistees

In the largest contingent yet to leave Northeastern University, 129 members of the Army Enlisted Reserve leave tomorrow morning for Fort Devens.

'Coasties' Class

Approximately 80 members of the Coast Guard tonight will receive certificates for having completed Franklin Technical Institute courses in connection with their ratings as electrician's mates, including telephone specialists.

Lumber Sale

Army Engineers will buy 15,000,000 board feet of lumber at a sale arranged for next Tuesday morning at 9 a. m. in the Copley-Plaza Hotel, announced the War Department today.

Purchases will be mostly one- and two-inch sizes for delivery in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, said the Engineer officials here who invited all producers and wholesales of lumber to participate.

Enlistments Up

Navy recruiting here jumped 100 per cent at the news of execution of Army raiders by Japan, according to Navy officials. Yesterday applicants included 101 in the 38-50 age group, and 129 in the 17-year-old group.

'The Kid in Upper Four'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORWALK, Conn., April 23—Walter Bylo, a junior at Norwalk High School, is your American hero of the present moment.

You don't know him by that name. To you he's "The Kid in Upper Four"—young American soldier portrayed in that now famous "ad" created for the New Haven Railroad by Artist Edwin Georgi of Norwalk, nationally known illustrator.

When Georgi was engaged by the New Haven Road to present the road carrying on a tremendous war job instead of soliciting business, he immediately "saw" the dream of Sam Boyer, railroad official, in his own mind.

This new layout was to tell the American public to stay home during the holidays, a pointed appeal not to travel in order that the boys in Uncle Sam's service could use the railroads to get home for the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays.

Other "ads" in newspapers and magazines previous to "The Kid in Upper Four" told of the railroad's reason "why your train is late" or "why you cannot find a seat." Sam Boyer wanted something different and Georgi set to work.

Young Bylo, blond, good-looking youth, was recommended to Georgi by Alton Fraleigh, a member of the Norwalk High School faculty, and a personal friend of the illustrator.

Out of hundreds of boys in his high school classes, Mr. Fraleigh selected young Bylo as the typical American soldier model.

"The Kid in Upper Four" was Walter's first job as a model and required only one sitting. He received the customary artist's fee of $5.

But the youngster is much more interested in learning the violin and playing in a big-name band, he told reporters here. For six years he has been studying the violin and can also handle the saxophone. His teacher is his sponsor, Mr. Fraleigh, who also conducts the school orchestra and the school band in which Walter plays.

Walter has just found a new job as usher at the Empress Theater in Norwalk. His parents are American citizens, amiable, friendly, and talk with a foreign accent brought to this country from their Ukranian homeland.

John Foley, dark-haired Norwalk High graduate of last June, was the model for the soldier in the lower berth on that pullman—another typical lad dramatizing the youth of America on his way to do his duty.

Ely Argues Case

Joseph B. Ely, former Governor of Massachusetts, and an attorney, today argued in the United States District Court for A. H. Phillips, Inc., of Springfield, in the civil action brought against that company in the name of L. Metcalfe Walling, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor seeking an injunction restraining the Company from violating overtime regulations and record-keeping provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Arguments were heard by Judge Francis J. W. Ford.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
30c Till 1 P. M. DOORS OPEN Orpheum 9:15 A. M. State 11:15 A. M.
DESPERADOES IN TECHNICOLOR!
Starring RANDOLPH SCOTT CLAIRE TREVOR GLENN FORD EVELYN KEYES
plus "SHE HAS WHAT IT TAKES"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Alice FAYE John PAYNE Jack OAKIE Lynn BARI
"HELLO, FRISCO, HELLO"
in Technicolor
Plus "DESERT VICTORY"

NOW PARAMOUNT FENWAY
John GARFIELD • Gig YOUNG
"AIR FORCE"
Plus "DIXIE DUGAN"

ESQUIRE Cor. Mass. & Hunt. Ave.
Cary Grant Ronald Colman Jean Arthur
in "TALK OF THE TOWN"
Plus Second Big Feature

UPTOWN HUNT. & MASS. AVES. AT SYMPHONY STA.
BOB HOPE-DOROTHY LAMOUR
"THEY GOT ME COVERED"
Phillip Dorn Anna Sten "FIGHTING CHETNIKS"

BOSTON (OPERA)

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE 8 Days Beg. Tom'w Eve.
SEATS NOW AT OPERA HOUSE & WILBUR THEATRE
SAN CARLO OPERA CO.
COMPANY 125 & CORPS DE BALLET
CARLO PERONI, CONDUCTOR
Sat. Eve., April 24, CARMEN; Sun. Mat. BOHEME; Sun. Eve. RIGOLETTO; Mon. Eve. AIDA; Tues. Eve. CAVALLERIA & PAGLIACCI; Wed. Eve. TRAVIATA; Thurs. Eve. TROVATORE; Fri. Eve. LOHENGRIN; Sat. Mat. FAUST; Sat. Eve. FORZA DEL DESTINO.
Evenings & Matinees: 55c to $2.20 (tax incl.)

BOSTON

TUESDAY 8:15 P.M. N.E. MUTUAL HALL 225 Clarendon St.
Walter DURANTY
Noted Foreign Correspondent, on "Russia—First Line Against Hitler"
Tickets $.85 to $2.75 (Tax included)
At Farm and Garden Shop, 29 Newbury St. Box Office, Filene's and Jordan's

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY Last Week GONE WITH THE WIND Texas LONG
STARTING SATURDAY — 8 days HUMPHREY BOGART — "CASABLANCA" "SILVER SKATES"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

18th MONTH! HIT THAT WON CRITICS' PRIZE
Clifton WEBB Peggy WOOD Leonora CORBETT Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEATRE, 45th, West of Broadway
Evenings Incl. Sun. Next Matinee Sat. 2:40

GILBERT MILLER presents
HELEN HAYES in
HARRIET
by Florence Ryerson & Colin Clements
HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-3970
Evgs. 8:40, $1.10-3.85. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. $1.10-2.75

"AN AMUSING COMEDY" —ELEANOR ROOSEVELT (My Day)
BROCK PEMBERTON presents
JANIE 9th MONTH Laugh Riot!
by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'way. No Mon. Perf.
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Sat. 2:40. Sun at 3.

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats $1.10
Evgs. 8:40, Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40.
Mail Orders Promptly Filled

Theatre Guild's New Musical Play
OKLAHOMA!
Music by Richard Rodgers
Book & Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d
Directed by Reuben Mamoulian
Dances by Agnes de Mille
BETTY GARDE ALFRED DRAKE JOSEPH BULOFF JOAN ROBERTS
St. James Thea., 44th, W. of B'y. LA. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thur. & Sat., $1.10 to $2.75.

TONIGHT at 8:30 Best Seats $3.30
THE TOWN'S TOP MUSICAL HIT!
"ENCHANTING"—Rascoe, World-Tel.
ROSALINDA
Music by Johann Strauss
MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2:30
44TH ST. Thea., W. of B'way. LA. 4-4337

"The most important and entertaining play of the season."—Barnes, Her. Trib.
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S Newest Success
THE EVE OF ST. MARK
Cast of 25 including ALINE MacMAHON
CORT, 48 St. E. of B'way. Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. $1.10-$3.30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. No Mon. Perf.
281 SEATS AT $1.10 FOR ALL PERFS.

N. Y. Drama Critics' Prize Play
THE PATRIOTS
by SIDNEY KINGSLEY
NATIONAL, 41 St. W. of B'way. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40, $1.10-$3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $1.10-$2.75
186 Seats at $1.10. Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

MICHAEL MYERBERG presents
TALLULAH BANKHEAD FREDRIC MARCH FLORENCE ELDRIDGE
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
FLORENCE REED
A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. West of B'way. Cl. 6-9158
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"NEWEST SURE-FIRE HIT. A PLAY YOU MUST SEE—DESERVES THE ADJECTIVE GREAT." — World-Telegram
TOMORROW THE WORLD
Ralph BELLAMY Shirley BOOTH
Directed by ELLIOTT NUGENT
BARRYMORE Thea., 47th W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

"HIT, INGENIOUS"—Watts, Herald Tribune
Le Gallienne Schildkraut
UNCLE HARRY
HUDSON, 44th St. E. of B'way. Evgs. Incl. Sun. Matinees Saturday at 2:40 and Sunday at 2

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

ALICE FAYE JOHN PAYNE JACK OAKIE LYNN BARI
'HELLO, FRISCO, HELLO'
Plus In Person On Our Stage! BUY A WAR BOND at the TOMMY TUCKER and his ORCH.
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. Continuous Perfs.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Presented by John Golden. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Phyllis Thaxter, Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Cry Havoc," presented by John J. Wildberg. Last play of the season to be given in the Theater Guild subscription series. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Copley—"The Ghost Train," comedy melodrama by Arnold Ridley. Featuring Hal Conklin, Murial Williams, Mat Burns. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 1:30, 5:30, 9:30. "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 3:30, 7:30.

Exeter—"Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Southern, Melvyn Douglas. 1:50, 5:50, 9:10. "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. 3:30, 7:30, 9:40.

Fenway—"Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young, Harry Carey, George Tobias. 1:30, 5:15, 9:15. "Dixie Dugan," Lois Andrews. 12:05, 4, 7:55.

Fine Arts—"Mata Hari," Greta Garbo. 2:50, 6, 9:30. "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable, Rosalind Russell. 1, 4:30, 8.

Kenmore—"The Invaders," Leslie Howard, Laurence Olivier. 2:45, 6:15, 9:40. "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope, Paulette Goddard. 1, 4:25, 8.

Keith Memorial—"The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. 9:40, a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 7, 10:08. "Cinderella Swings It," Guy Kibbee. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:55.

Metropolitan—"Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakie. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:00, 6:35, 9:05. "Desert Victory." 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:00, 5:50, 8:40.

Modern—"Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6:05, 8:50.

Old South Newsreel—"Road to Tokio," "Right of Way," "More Worlds to Conquer," "Snow Horse Cartoons," latest newsreels. Continuous, 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:35, 10:15. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenberg. 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Paramount—"Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young, Harry Carey, George Tobias. 10:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:55, 9:15. "Dixie Dugan," Lois Andrews. 8:40 a. m., 1:55, 4:35, 7:55.

RKO-Boston—"It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. 10:50 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:40, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:15.

Scollay—"Crystal Ball," Paulllette Goddard, Ray Milland. 9:50 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:40. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:30.

South Station Theater—"Plan for Destruction," "Inside Fighting China," "Two Saplings," "Portrait of a Genius," "Women in Sports," "Family Trouble," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor. 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 10. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenberg. 1:35, 5, 8:20.

Telepix—"Catholics at War," "Orisaba, Mexico," "Diving Daredevils," "Archery," "Naval Aviators," "Geopolitics," two color cartoons, half hour of the latest news. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Silent Witness," Frank Albertson. 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:25, 6:45, 9:05. "I Walked With a Zombie," James Ellison, Frances Dee. 10:30 a. m., 12:50, 3:10, 5:30, 7:50, 10.

Tremont—"I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable, Victor Mature. 9:10 a. m., 12:50, 4:30, 8. "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 10:40 a. m., 2:20, 6:55, 9:35.

Uptown—"Fighting Chetniks," Phillip Dorn, Virginia Gilmore. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 3:40, 6:05, 9:25.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan, Joan Leslie. 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:30. "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:10, 7:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman.

Allston: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby, Mary Martin. "Cyclone Kid," Don Barry.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Madame Spy," Constance Bennett. "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Erroll.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Journey for Margaret," Laraine Day, Robert Young. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford.

Coolidge Corner: "China Girl," Gene Tierney. "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett.

Cleveland Circle: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. "At the Front," 1:45, 8.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders. 1:45. Continuous from 1:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Madame Spy," Constance Bennett. 1:50, 7:50.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. "At the Front," 2, 8.

University: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh. 12:10, 4, 8:15. Latest News of the World. 12, 3:50, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Gallant Lady," R. Hobart, S. Black. "The Ape Man," Bela Lugosi.

Codman Square: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "China Girl," Gene Tierney, Robert Montgomery. 1:45, 8.

Franklin: "They Got Me Covered." Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "China Girl," Gene Tierney, Robert Montgomery. 1:45, 8.

Strand: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Bambi," 2:25, 7:08, 9:40. "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol. 3:15, 8:30.

Park: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, Randolph Scott. "Boogie Man Will Get You," Boris Karloff, Peter Lorre.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour, "Idaho," R. Rogers. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Quiet Please, Murder," Gale Patrick, George Sanders. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Ice Capades Revue," Richard Denning. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

Mystic: "Reveille with Beverly," Ann Miller, William Wright. 2:05, 7, 10. "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. 3:25, 8:25.

Orpheum: "Counter Espionage," Warren William, Eric Blore. 2:10, 7, 10. "The Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 3:25, 8:25.

Strand: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. 3:15, 8:20. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William. 1:55, 6:50, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Eyes of the Underworld," Richard Dix, Wendy Barrie. "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," Godfrey Tearle.

Fenway: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, Randolph Scott. "Daring Young Man," Joe E. Brown.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison.

NATICK—Colonial: "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. "Bambi," 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Ruggles. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Dawn of the Great Divide," Buck Jones. "Crime Smasher."

Strand: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. "Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE—Rialto: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. "Arabian Nights," Sabu, Maria Montez, Jon Hall.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, G. Jean. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Faye Emerson.

Strand: "Night Monster," Bela Lugosi, Irene Hervey. "Heart of the Golden West," R. Rogers, B. Brunette.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "You Were Never Lovelier," Rita Hayworth, Fred Astaire. "Dark Comand," Walter Pidgeon. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. 2:58, 7:33. "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. 5:28, 9:30.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Lucky Legs," Jinx Falkenberg.

Coolidge: "City Without Men," Linda Darnell, Doris Dudley. "Laugh Your Blues Away," Jinx Falkenberg.

WAVERLE

Women's Activities: Stitches for Russia

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Needles against the Nazis" might well be the slogan over the sewing room at Russian War Relief headquarters in Boston. In the hands of the workers there needles indeed become weapons. The visitor gains the impression they will not be laid down until the Nazis are driven back within their own borders and crushed.

"Once you come here, you come again," is the way one young volunteer summed up the steady attendance which makes possible the mending of thousands of garments destined for shipment over the dangerous Murmansk route.

"It is my enjoyment to come here, my pleasure," declared another. She was an older woman, her command of English limited. But there was no hesitation about her use of a needle. Her fingers never paused as she tried to put into words the feelings that bring her to this task two or three times a week and keep her there 12 hours a day. Before she finished talking there was a neat patch under the arm of the coat she was mending.

$72,000 in Clothing Shipped

Like many who come there to sew, both these women were born in Russia, one in the northeast, one in the Ukraine.

About 2,000 cartons of clothing, valued at $72,128.20, have been shipped to New York from the Boston headquarters in the past three months. Not only is all the mending done by volunteers but the packing and cording of the boxes. The latter is heavy work, and the few men who have been doing it would welcome more male assistance.

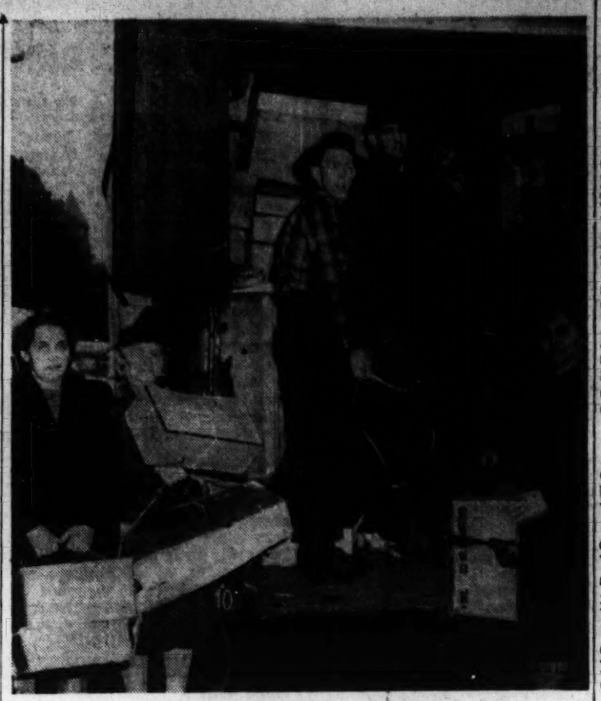
The collection and renovation of old clothing was started because there were so many who couldn't afford to give money who wanted to do something to help Russia. "We had no idea the work would grow to such proportions," says Mrs. Joyce Albert, who is in charge of information and volunteers at the Boston office. In fact, they thought they could carry it on in the kitchen of the building at 128 Newbury Street, but in 10 days that and the basement, too, were piled to the ceiling with coats, dresses, sweaters, shoes, and other garments. They spilled over into the store next door and in three weeks that was full.

Mrs. Osgood Perkins, Chairman of the Clothing Division, was largely responsible for getting it into smooth-running order, while Mrs. Sol Blume, who took charge of the sewing and mending, is there almost every day, frequently for 10 hours at a stretch. Herman Stern supervises the packing and often it is only himself he has to supervise. The sewers cannot say enough for his tireless efforts.

Touching and Inspiring Cases

When a truck arrives either to be unpacked or packed, whoever is on the spot pitches in, including staff members and volunteers. The last three-ton truck with contributions from Worcester arrived in the rain. Six women and the driver spent several hours hauling its contents into the storage room. Even more strenuous is rolling out the packed cartons to a New York-bound truck. Eleven companies are giving their services to transport the goods to New York where they are baled.

Mrs. Clara Halpern, who has been helping since the start of the Committee, finds people's interest most inspiring. All kinds, young and old, rich and poor, bring in their donations, she says. One elderly woman brought a small sweater she had knitted especially for Lena, a little Russian from Leningrad whose picture had been in the paper. The accompanying story told how she had been bayoneted by a German and was convalescing.



Clothes Destined for Russia

Unloading a truckful of clothes at the Russian War Relief headquarters in Boston. Left to right—Mrs. Clara Halpern, Mrs. Talma Blume, the truckmen, and Mrs. Rose Lerman.

The most touching case, she says, was that of a man and woman who came into the workrooms and carefully examined the clothing on hand, asking all sorts of questions about its packing and where it would go. They were assured that all goods were shipped direct to Russia under convoy with lend-lease materials. After consulting together a few minutes, they returned to their car and brought back several large boxes of clothes.

Twelve years ago they lost their little boy. They had kept all his clothes since he was a baby. Never had they found just the right thing to do with them. Now they hoped they would warm some other little boy in Russia.

Omelet and Sauce As Meat Substitute

EDITOR'S NOTE: *There will be published each Friday in this column one or two recipes for the use of foods we are being encouraged to include in our menus. The recipes are being supplied through the cooperation of Mrs. Fred Y. Marshall of Milton, Chairman of the American Home Department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.*

Mrs. Feronia C. Putnam of the Peabody Woman's Club contributes today's recipe. It is one she uses as a meat substitute.

Spinach Omelet With Cheese Sauce

Make the sauce first, as follows:

2 tablespoons butter or margarine
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup milk
1 cup grated cheese

Melt fat; stir in flour. Add cold milk and cook until you have smooth sauce. Add cheese and let it melt into sauce. It's best to use a double boiler.

Now start the omelet:

2 eggs
2 tablespoons hot water
1 teaspoon butter or margarine
Salt
Pepper
1 cup cooked spinach

Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry. Beat egg yolks and add water, salt, and pepper. Fold in egg whites, melt butter in omelet pan, and turn in omelet. Cook over low flame until brown on bottom. Place in moderate oven (350° F.) until top of omelet is dry. Meantime have ready 1 cup hot, well-drained spinach. Place spinach on half the omelet and fold the other half to cover. Serve with very hot cheese sauce.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, April 24
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program
For Friday, April 23

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today's FM Programs

W47B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Music.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—March of Mercy.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing chat.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; Charles Dant's Orch.
6:15 p. m.—Melodic Strings; News.
6:30 p. m.—Music by Lavalle.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam": drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Neighborhood Call.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn, News.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Themes and Variations.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant": Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—Yankee Starlets; songs.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—The Barries; Willard Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"The 'Cisco Kid": drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Double or Nothing," John Red King, m. c.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Jimmy Joy's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Eddy Howard's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Ray Morton's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Music Without Words; Bob Stanley's Orchestra.

Radio Programs of Week End Replete With Easter Music

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Dr. Frank Black conducts the Ensemble of the Cities Service Concert in the singing of Irving Berlin's "Easter Parade" and Rimsky-Korsakoff's Easter Overture. Lucille Manners, soprano, sings Malotte's "The Lord's Prayer" and Bach-Gounod's "Ave Maria." Ross Graham, baritone, sings "To My Mother" by MacGimsey, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Isabel French, soprano, and Ariel Perry-Hall, harpist, are soloists tonight on the Artist Series, sponsored by the Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs, WMEX, 9:15 p. m.

Saturday

Haydn's Quartet in G Major, opus 77, No. 1, will be performed by the NBC String Quartet, NBC-WBZ, 10 a. m.

The Metropolitan Opera concludes this season's radiocasts with Verdi's "La Traviata." Bidu Sayao and Charles Kullman sing the leading roles, supported by Thelmá Votipka, Helen Olheim, Leonard Warren, Alessio De Paolis, George Cehanovsky, Louis D'Angelo, and Lorenzo Alvary. Cesare Sodero conducts, BLUE-WHDH, 2 p. m.

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky conducts the Boston Symphony Orchestra, presenting Handel's "Concerto for Organ and Orchestra No. 10 in D Minor" with E. Power Biggs, organist, as guest soloist. Other selections are Schubert's Unfinished Symphony and Wagner's Prelude to "Parsifal," BLUE-WHDH, 8:15 p. m.

"Press Censorship and the War," and the controversy over the coverage of the United Nations' food conference to be held next month, will be discussed on "People's Platform." Speakers are three newspaper men, Alex Faulkner, Ted O. Thackrey and Ned Brooks, and Morris Ernst, lawyer. In the absence of Lyman Bryson, Quincy Howe, CBS News Analyyst, conducts the program, CBS, 6:15 p. m., WEEI, Sunday, by recording, 7 p. m.

Sunday

Traditional Easter Music and religious services will be heard throughout the day on all the networks, including numerous studio Easter features.

A Mozart program including the "Missa Brevis" No. 7 in D Major (K. 194) and the Fourth and Tenth Sonatas in D Major for Organ and Strings is presented by the Bach Cantata Club from the Germanic Museum in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Wolfe Wolfinsohn and Bernard Robbins, violinists, of the Stradivarius Quartet, are soloists and E. Power Biggs is organist, CBS-WEEI, 9:15 a. m.

Verdi's "Requiem" will be performed by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra and the Mendelssohn Choir, under the direction of Sir Ernest MacMillan. Soloists are Jeanne Pengelly, soprano; Eileen Law, contralto; William Morton, tenor, and Oscar Natzka, bass, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Arturo Toscanini conducts the NBC Symphony Orchestra in a special War Bond concert at Carnegie Hall. The second half of the program will be radiocast at the customary symphony time, NBC-WBZ, 5 p. m., at which time listeners will hear Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker Suite and the same composer's Concerto No. 1, in B Flat Minor, with Vladimir Horowitz, pianist, as soloist.

In co-operation with the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Andre Kostelanetz conducts the Mexican Philharmonic Orchestra from Mexico City, playing Strauss' "Voices of Spring," Debussy's "Claire de lune" and the Mexican National Anthem. Soloists are Tona La Negra, contralto, and Nestor Mesta Chayres, tenor, CBS-WEEI 4:30 p. m.

Typical San Franciscan sights and sounds, and a talk by John Cuddy of Californians, Inc., are to be relayed in "Transatlantic Call," CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Speakers on the University of Chicago Roundtable will discuss "Morals in Wartime" with emphasis on the responsibility for delinquency and crime in war time, NBC-WBZ, 2 p. m.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of Treasury, will act as master of ceremonies on "We, the People," interviewing the citizens of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on the war jobs they are doing, CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

"How Is South America Taking to War?" will be discussed on American Forum of the Air. MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Monday

The Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Eugene Ormandy, presents a program of Easter music—the Prelude to Wagner's "Parsifal"; Beethoven's Symphony No. 5 in C Minor, Opus 67; a Dance by Debussy-Ravel; Delius' "On Hearing the First Cuckoo in Spring" and the Overture to Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Russian Easter," MBS-WNAC, 2:30 p. m.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.83 meg., 31 m.

Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—England and St. George. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—6:30 p. m.—"The War on Land." Capt. Cyril Falls. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

London—6:45 p. m.—News and comentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—World Affairs: Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.68 meg., 41 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—"Marching On." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 41 m.

London—10:45 p. m.—News and Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRK, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Spanish Comedy. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

N. E. Civilians Top Loan Quota By $11,000,000

New Englanders have topped their Second War Loan quota of $800,000,000 by $11,000,000, the Far Finance Committee of the First Federal Reserve District announced today. The reported execution of American fliers by the Japanese was the spur that sent citizens into subscribing a total to date of $811,000,000, the War Finance Committee reported.

It was pointed out that this figure is only the civilian, or non-banking quota. According to the War Finance Committee there are some commercial banking sales expected near the end of the drive on May 1 that will put this quota "over the top."

Within the next few days it is believed that this $811,000,000 civilian figure will be greatly surpassed, the Committee reported, as thousands of more Americans buy war bonds as the only means they have to showing their anger at the Japanese action.

"Earlier in the day War Finance Committee members felt that the startling revelation by the President of the Japanese action would have some effect on the sale of bonds to individuals but hardly looked for such spontaneous action," the Committee declared.

The latest phase of the war bond campaign is in grim contrast to the almost jocular feeling of the nation earlier in the week when it bought bonds in celebration of Hitler's birthday.

Truth in News Seen World Need

A downfall of journalism has brought about the present crisis in world affairs, said Richmond F. Bancroft, public relations manager for Time, Life, and Fortune magazines, in an address before the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, yesterday.

Mr. Bancroft, whose topic was "Behind the News," cited the close coincidence of the press with public opinion. "Corruption of a nation's thinking comes by suppression of the truth," he said. "The people must have the facts. The American press is doing a better job of telling the facts than any other, but we still need to be alert with regard to news that is given out," he warned. He then proposed two safeguards by which the average reader may determine for himself the reliability of press releases.

The first is the reader's own knowledge of past history by which to judge the trends of the present. The second precaution is to follow closely the newspapers and magazines that have their own foreign correspondents, experienced writers who are on the scene and are able to give an accurate, firsthand account. Four publications were mentioned in this category, the New York Times, The Christian Science Monitor, the New York Herald Tribune, and Time magazine.

Mr. Bancroft then discussed existing conditions in Czechoslovakia, Germany and Russia. A forum followed the address, lead by Mrs. Raymond W. Wheeler, Director of the Political Department of the Club, who presided.

NRPB Security Plans Held Blow to Progress

Expansion of the social security system under the "American Beveridge Plan" recommended by the National Resources Planning Board would cost 15 to 20 per cent of the national income, E. H. O'Connor of Chicago, Executive Director of the Insurance Economics Society, told a gathering of insurance men at the Boston City Club today.

Pay-roll taxes which would be required to finance the great expansion proposed, which includes disability and hospital insurance, would "strangle risk-taking enterprise and initiative," Mr. O'Connor declared.

"It is time the public became conscious of the fact that our free enterprise system can be destroyed by excessive taxation," he added. "Unless there is a revision of our tax laws upon the termination of the war, encouraging new business enterprises, progress will be dead and retrogression will set in.

"The Post-War Bill of Rights of the National Resources Planning Board emphasizes what government must do for the citizen but it fails completely to mention the citizen's obligation to society, both of which are dependent upon the individual's helping himself.

"Our form of free government may not be the last word but it is the best to live under the world has yet seen. Our system of free enterprise may not be perfect but this world has never produced anything to surpass it.

"The Insurance Economics Society does not advocate the maintenance of the status quo, nor is it opposed to a program of genuine social security for the American people. It believes that the goal should be to develop such a civilization as will give men freedom from want and freedom from fear. This can best be done by a system of free enterprise in which the government should play an important part.

"We already have a government system of old age and survivorship insurance and unemployment compensation, he said, which we could not abandon if so desired. There is much to be improved and many inequities eliminated."

Mr. O'Connor said the government should attack the causes of periodical depressions and mass unemployment by co-operating with private enterprise and by a discreet use of worth-while public works. No system of social security, government or priate, can endure if there is mass unemployment.

The ultimate object of government, he said, should be to enable every individual to provide for himself social security on a higher level than a small government pension or compensation.

Stevens on Radio

Edmund Stevens, a Christian Science Monitor war correspondent with the British Eighth Army who is home on leave from the front, will discuss latest news developments against the background of his eyewitness reporting experience, in a radiocast talk tomorrow evening. He will appear as guest correspondent on this newspaper's radio news program with Volney Hurd, regular Monitor news commentator, on Station WNAC and affiliated Frequency Modulation outlets Saturday at 8:15 p. m.

Mr. Stevens has had extensive experience as a war correspondent. After five years in Russia, he joined the Monitor's staff while covering the Baltic area, and then followed the course of the war from the Finnish Front through Norway, where he reported the German invasion from Oslo itself, into Central Europe ahead of the German columns, and out through Greece and Crete to Egypt, where he followed the changing fortunes of desert warfare virtually from the beginning.

Federation 'Pops Night'

The Department of Junior Membership of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs will hold its annual "Pops Night" on Tuesday, May 4, the evening of the opening concert. Proceeds this year will go to the fund now being raised by the Department for furnishing a sunroom at Fort Devens. Mrs. Betty Withington, Chairman, will be assisted by Mrs. Charles A. Powers, a Senior Advisor.

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*"C'est la guerre!"
a French expression after World War I to account for changed conditions.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W43B W39B

590 660 710 770 850 880 950 1030 1150 1260 1510
500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600
WEEI WEAF WOR WJZ WHDH WABC WORL WBZ WCOP WNAC WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Religious program
3:15 News Service	Studio Musicale	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Telegraphic reports: Red	Religious program
3:30 What's Date? Post.	Studio Musicale	'Pepper Young's Family'	Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game	"Do You Know"; quiz
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone; Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"		"Do You Know"; quiz
4:00 Eliz'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Telegraphic reports: Red	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
4:15 Religious service	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game	Glen Miller's Orchestra
4:30 "Theas With Us"	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Red Sox-Philadelphia A's	Hal McIntyre's Orchestra
4:45 Mountain Music	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"		Claude Thornhill's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Cartel, news	Musical Mystery
5:15 Date Book; Follies	Dick Tracy, sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Highway Patrol"; dr.	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 The WAAC Caravan	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 News comment	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sportscast
6:15 'Today at Duncans'	News Highlights	The Answer Man	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30 Walt Cassell's Songs	Bing Crosby, songs	Music; Chet Gayord	News from Abroad	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 'Our Secret Weapon'	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Yankee Starlets"; songs	Richard Salinger, news
7:30 'Easy Aces'; comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	"Halls of Montezuma";	"Lest We Forget"; drama
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	John Barry, comments	Marine Symph. Or.; cho.	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Kate Smith Show;	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	Park Street Church
8:15 songs; band; com.	Dinah Shore, in person	Graham; F. Black's Or.	The Barries; Willard Trio	Services
8:30 "Adventures of the	"Meet Your Navy"; mu-	"Hit Parade"; Mark	"The 'Cisco Kid"; drama	Park Street Church
8:45 Thin Man"; news	sical variety show	Warnow's Or.; soloists	"The 'Cisco Kid"; drama	Central Baptist Church
9:00 Playhouse; M. Mar-	"Gang Busters"; sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news	Services; Speaker
9:15 tin; 'Tin Pan Alley'	"Gang Busters"; sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	Isabel French, soprano
9:30 "That Brewster	Blue Barron's Orchestra	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; quiz	Classical Album: Brahms'
9:45 Boy"; comedy serial	Orchestra; Talk	quiz show; Art Baker	show; J. R. King, m. c.	Concerto No. 2
10:00 "Caravan"; Jack	Stars in Revue	Tommy Riggs and Betty	John B Hughes, news	News; Defense Talk
10:15 Carson, songs,	Gracie Fields, songs	Lou; music; guest	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Excursions in Science
10:30 comedy; or.; guest	World's Most Honored	"First Reader"; drama	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 News; World War II	Music	Elmer Davis, comments	Musical Roundup	Glen Gray's Orchestra
11:00 News; Cecil Brown	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Dean Hudson's Orchestra
11:15 Rideout; Songs	Harry Greene's Orch.	"What Can I Do?; drama	Milt Herth's Trio	Easter Music
11:30 Jack Edwards' Orch.	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Music Without Words;	Day's End; music
11:45 Jack Edwards' Orch.	Elmer Davis, comments	Music You Want	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15 Musical program	Newscast	Dress Parade; Music	News Services	
7:30 'Hit the Deck'; News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Bandbox	
7:45 News; War summ'ry	Musical program; News	Cowboy Songs	"Good Morning"; talk	
8:00 News of the World	News Roundup	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Musical Reveille	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Morning Watch; religious
8:30 Carl Moore; variety	Air Express Music	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Musical Clock	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	"Breakfast Club"	"As You Like It"	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Music; Garden Clinic	"Breakfast Club"	"As You Like It"; News	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Treasury Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Imogene Wolcott; food	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker
9:45 Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade	"Musical Roundup"	Studio speaker
10:00 "Youth on Parade";	Musical Highlights	NBC String Quartet	News; Rainbow House;	Musical program
10:15 music; drama	Legion Auxiliary Talk	NBC String Quartet	juvenile program with	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Army Relief Letter	Fishermen's Program	South American Way	Bob Emery	Shopping With Marie
10:45 U. S. Army Band	Betty Moore, talk	"Shorty and Sue"	Rainbow House	Mason
11:00 News; "Let's Pre-	"Uncle Sam"; drama	"Time to Remember"	News Roundup	Adele Bailey, stories
11:15 tend"; Nila Mack	"Lone Star Ramblers"	Dramatic Sketch	Studio speaker	John Kiley, organ
11:30 "Fashions in Ra-	"Poll of Hits"	Coast Guard on Parade	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45 tions"; Billie Burke	"Poll of Hits"	Coast Guard on Parade	U. S. Army Band	News report
12:00 Theater of Today;	Newscast	News; Music at Noon	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15 dramatization	Bond Wagon Quiz	Consumer Time	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	News Service	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour; talk; music	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 Country Journal	Air Express Music	"Enjoy Yourselves"	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 Country Journal	Studio Musicale	H. Reynolds; R. Mason	Clemons' Rodeo Rangers	Italian Melodies
1:30 News Service	Studio Musicale	All Out for Victory	Musical Roundup	"King Robert of Sicily"
1:45 Vict'ry Mark't Bask't	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Baseball Interviews	Parade of Bands
2:00 News; D. Lipscomb	Metropolitan Opera:	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Col. Chapel Choir	Verdi's "La Traviata";	Roy Shield and Company	Giants baseball game	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 Spirit of '43	Bidu Sayao; Charles	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Leatherneck Parade
2:45 Spirit of '43	Kullman; Thelma	Roy Shield and Company	Giants baseball game	News Service
3:00 'Of Men and Books';	Votipka; Helen Olheim;	Air Force Military Band	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Hawaiian Music
3:15 Prof. J. Frederick	Leonard Warren; Ales-	Paul Baron's Orch.	Giants baseball game	Popular songs
3:30 F. O. B. Detroit	sio De Paolis; George	News; Salute Newb'ryp'rt	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 F. O. B. Detroit	Cehanovsky; Louis	Saturday Serenade	Giants baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00 Report from London	D'Angelo; Lorenzo	West A Cappella Choir	Braves-N. Y. Giants	Lucky Millinder's Orch.
4:15 Sports program	Alvary; Cesare Sodero,	Sports program	Sports Comments	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
4:30 United We Stand	conductor	Minstrel Melodies	Sports program	Teddy Powell's Orchestra
4:45 We Stand; Music	Metropolitan Opera	Sports Comments	Sports program	Bing Crosby, songs
5:00 Sports program	Joe Rines' Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Sports program	Benny Goodman's Orch.
5:15 Sports program	Joe Rines' Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Sports Matinee	Jimmy Lunceford's Orch.
5:30 Buffalo Serenade	Joe Rines' Orchestra	Three Suns Trio	Sports Matinee	Shep Field's Orchestra
5:45 Buffalo Serenade	Sol Lewis, County Editor	Adventures in Research	Elmer Davis, comments	News reports
6:00 News; comments	Concert Strings	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15 Drama; Hollywood	Newscast	Garden Gossip; speaker	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30 Hunk	A. Templeton; "Fighting	"Adventures of Nero	William Ewing, talk	J. Donahue's Orchestra
6:45 Bill Elliot; organ	for Home; Sports	Wolfe"; drama	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 Report to Nation	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Anzac Day; talks; drama;	American Eagle Club in	"March to Victory"
7:15 Report to Nation	Message of Israel	soloists; choir; orch.	London: variety show	News Service
7:30 Bob Hawk: "Thanks	Message of Israel	Ellery Queen: detective	Concert Album	Lawrence Tibbett, songs
7:45 to the Yanks"	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	dramatization; guests	Fred Lang, news	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose";	Treasury Star Parade	Ann Nigro, pianist
8:15 Crumit quiz	Boston Symphony Orch.	comedy serial	Volney Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30 Hobby Lobby; con.	Serge Koussevitsky, con.	"Truth or Consequences";	Upton Close, comments	Uncle Bill; talk
8:45 Hobby Lobby; News	Boston Symphony Orch.	Ralph Edwards, cond.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	Uncle Bill; talk
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	Serge Koussevitsky, con.	National Barn Dance;	Theater: Marion Claire,	Classical Album: Rim-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Edward Tomlinson, news	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	soprano; Easter music;	sky-Korsakoff's Russian
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	Will Osborne's Orchestra	"Can You Top This?";	Henry Weber's Orches-	Easter Overture
9:45 "Saturday Night	Orch.; "Hear, America"	comedy quiz	tra; chorus; speaker	Classical Album
10:00 Serenade"; music	Stars in Revue	Sports; Lauritz Melchior	John B. Hughes, news	News Service
10:15 Groucho Marx; Vir.	Harry Green's Orchestra	Newsreel of the Air	"Saturday Night Bond	Todd Grant, news
10:30 O'Brien; D. Dickson	Waltz Time	"Encores"; songs; orch.	Wagon"; dr.; orch.; tlks	Religious program
10:40 News; World War II	Treasury Star Parade	"Encores"; songs; orch.	Musical Roundup	Religious program
11:00 News; Major Eliot	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Victory Night Watch
11:15 Rideout; Jack Ed-	Newscast	What Can I Do?; drama	Jack Jennings' Orch.	Johnny Long's Orchestra
11:30 wards' Or.; Master	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45 Works of Music	Sportscast; News	Music You Want	Ray Morton's Orchestra	Music; News

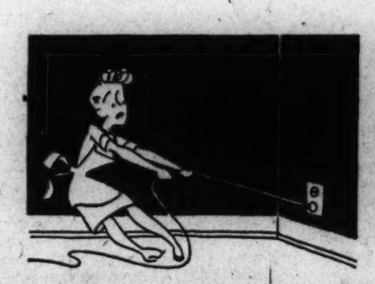
No. 2 in a Series on "How to Keep 'em Working"

How to prolong the life of your washer

1. Don't overload washer. Overloading the machine may strain both mechanism and motor and can very easily damage your clothes. The clothes should be able to move and turn freely in the water.

2. Watch running time. Modern washers need only five to ten minutes to wash ordinary clothes, ten to fifteen minutes for very dirty clothing. Overlong running adds wear to washer.

3. Don't force clothes through wringer. Adjust rolls for thickness of clothes and feed them through evenly. Belt buckles, buttons, etc., should be folded under the clothes to protect the rollers.



4. Handle your cord with care. Pull the *plug*, not the cord, and, above all, don't let the cord get damp. When you push plug in, be sure the switch is "OFF" and all controls are in neutral.

5. Clean washer after using. When you are through with the machine, remove soap curd or lint from tub, agitator or suction cups and wipe dry. Standing water can rust, stain and rot parts.

6. Investigate strange noises. If you hear any unfamiliar noise in your machine, it's a good idea to call an authorized serviceman immediately. It may mean a worn or loose part that can cause damage.

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20 Nazi Transport Planes Downed

Continued from Page 1

carrying troops and others laden with freight, and 10 of their escorting fighters encountered over the Gulf of Tunis.

The giant Messerschmitt transports are designed to carry 120 soldiers or almost 10 tons of cargo.

The transports were carrying gasoline and personnel to Tunisia and "the entire formation" was destroyed, an official statement said.

"Although not many aircraft were shot down, the size and importance of this victory ranks alongside the success of April 18 when 77 enemy planes, including 58 Junkers 52 transports, were destroyed in one engagement," it was announced.

The Junkers 52 is designed to carry from 16 to 20 soldiers or 5,000 pounds of cargo. It is powered by three engines.

Anderson's Forces Make New Thrust

The Allied High Command communiqué told of the new thrust by General Anderson's forces in the Bou Arada sector, which followed the repulse of a limited German offensive near Medjez-el-Bab, 20 miles to the north on April 21 and 22.

The communiqué reported that the number of German tanks known to have been destroyed in fighting in the Medjez-el-Bab sector had increased from 27 to 33 with a further check of the battle area.

Improving weather brought intensive air activity. Medium and light bombers and fighter bombers attacked enemy troops heavily and continuously, the communiqué said. Seven of the enemy planes destroyed were shot down in these operations.

Enemy airfields in Tunisia and harbor installations at Carloforte in Sardinia, were attacked with bombs bursting on the targets the communiqué said.

In all, 38 Axis planes were shot down during the day, against an announced loss of five Allied aircraft.

The battle with the transports lasted less than 10 minutes. Flames burst from many of the great carriers as they were hit by the fighter bursts. All the transports and the 10 fighters dropped in the sparkling gulf, the sea approach to Tunis. Troops who broke clear of the wreckage were seen struggling in the water.

Britons, Australians and South Africans manned the Kittyhawks and Spitfires which sent the Messerschmitt transports and the 10 Axis fighters to destruction.

"They were flying 50 feet off the water," said Maj. J. E. Parson of East London, who led the operation and accounted for two transports. "I first ordered a head-on attack to break up their tight, thick formation and at once five fell flaming toward the sea. Then we went in from all sides and hunted them like wolves until we had shot them to bits."

The Messerschmitt 323s are the largest planes in operation in this war.

Kittyhawks went straight into the formation of transports while Spitfires engaged the fighter cover. Six of the fighter escort were destroyed by Polish pilots serving in a British unit.

The Allied fighters who opened the attack ran out of ammunition before the job was completed, but Australian fighters arrived at the scene in time to polish off the last three ME 323s.

The ground action again was on a large scale.

Lieut. Gen. K. A. N. Anderson attacked on a nine-mile front between Goubellat and Bou Arada, south of Medjez-el-Bab, and pushed eastward three miles to tighten pressure upon Germans and Italians seeking to hold positions along a mountain range to protect General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's right and rear. Resistance, however, was described as stubborn.

Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery's weather-bronzed fighters, after hours of bayonet and grenade fighting, were securely astride the two roads which led from captured Enfidaville northward, one inland and the other a coastal route.

Combined, the Eighth Army and First Army maneuvers represented a pincers movement against the Axis southern mountain positiaons. The most widespread and severest fighting of the campaign flared long the entire Tunisian front.

The First Army advance placed British infantry detachments on the western slopes of three stategic hills east of the Bou Arada-Goubellat road, these were Argud Hammra, Arab Mahall, and Koudiat Sbarka, which command the plain leading to Pont du Fahs, 15 miles east of Bou Arada.

Vigorous fighting continued in the Medjez-el-Bab region and it was apparently that Gen. Sir Harold Alevander commander of the whole army group, was seeking to increase pressure upon the whole Axis line to the breaking point.

The Eighth Army push from Enfidaville to Bou Ficha was through marshy land against Axis resistance described as "extremely difficult and most stubborn." A spokesman said that "each inch of ground is being vigorously contested."

Bomb Japan Again, Doolittle Says

Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle took time off from his direction of American aerial activities in Tunisia to declare that American fliers, undaunted by Japan's execution of their fellow pilots, will bomb Japan again "soon" and the bombs will find their targets.

The flier who led the first American raid on Tokyo and other Japanese cities last April—and ordered his fliers to spare Emperor Hirohito's Palace because it was not a military objective—said he and the other airmen on that mission "want to be on the next raid over Japan."

General Doolittle said his first reaction to President Roosevelt's announcement of the news that some of the eight American fliers captured after the 1942 raid had been executed was "regret that such wanton barbarity could still exist in the civilized world."

Then, he said, he "could only feel a deep loathing and resentment toward the war leaders who are responsible for the act. . . . There must be a futile hope in the perverted Japanese mind that the American people can be intimidated by such atrocities.

"Actually, the Japanese announcement will have the opposite effect. . . . It is unfortunate that Japanese psychology permits them to think that Americans would be anything else but fighting mad after such an announcement. It only renews our determination to do our job promptly and thoroughly.

"We do not seek revenge, but we do want to have a fighting part in correcting a situation that threatens everything we hold dear. Our job is utterly and completely to defeat the Japanese nation and everything her war lords stand for. This can only be accomplished by striking at the heart of Japan herself. We started it a year ago.

"Soon our bombers will be there again. Not like last year's limited effort, but a devastating attack that will continue until the Japanese Empire crumbles and they beg for mercy."

South Pacific:

Nassau Bay Strafed By Allied Airmen

Nassau Bay, near hard-hit Salamaua, New Guinea, received the principal attention of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's airmen who attacked half-a-dozen Japanese holdings along the Southwest Pacific front on April 22.

Billy Mitchell medium bombers, supported by Boston A-20s, bombed and strafed islands in the bay and villages along the south shore. They caused heavy damage among already depleted Japanese supplies and equipment. It is in the Salamaua area that the enemy for some time has been reported in a desperate plight, with many troops ill and poorly fed.

Another high light of the day, as announced by Allied headquarters in Australia, was an attack by four Japanese fighter planes upon a Flying Fortress reconnoitering alone over Kavieng, New Ireland. The Fortress battled the enemy for 150 miles, fought off the planes and returned safely.

Another B-17 bombed antiaircraft emplacements on the outskirts of Nubia which is midway between Madang and Wewak, New Guinea.

Northwest of Australia, a single Hudson bombed and strafed Wailoetoe Village, 24 miles northwest of Saumlaki in the Tanimbar Islands. Another Hudson bombed the supply area at Dobo on the Aroe Islands.

Continent:

RAF Resumes Raids On Nazi-Held Area

Ending a 12-hour lull in the Allied aerial pounding of the Continent, the RAF attacked railways, shipping, and other military targets in a series of extended raids over France, Belgium, and Holland.

At least one locomotive was destroyed and three others were damaged near Ghent in Belgium, the British Air Ministry reported. Another train attacked at La Citadelle, just east of Lille, France, apparently was carrying troops, as the pilot reported seeing men in uniform scrambling to safety.

Fighter planes diving on a flotilla of four ships off the east coast of Holland severely damaged an E-boat and an armed trawler. Trains also were bombed and machine-gunned in the St. Genois area, and barges on the Lys Canal were hit.

The daylight raids resumed a 'round-the-clock offensive against the Nazis which up to April 21 had been sustained for nine days and nights, during which a weight of bombs unprecedented in areial warfare was hurled on Hitler's military installations.

At least 36 individual targets were blasted during the period. Berlin, Stettin and Rostock were bombed on the same night, and on another night 600 RAF bombers were sent against the Skoda Arms Works at Pilsen and the Mannheim area.

An Associated Press dispatch said that in the light of figures made public by Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson on the recent American high-altitude daylight raid over Bremen, there remains no doubt that official Washington holds the high losses were justified by strategic and tactical results obtained as well as the new demonstration of integral defensive power of the big, heavy-armed American planes.

Sixteen of the American planes were lost on that flight; but revised figures show they shot 95 of an estimated 150 Nazi interceptor planes out of action, 63 of which definitely were destroyed.

That adds up to a score of 6-to-1 for the unescorted big ships although they were spotted an hour's flight from their target, the Focke-Wulf aircraft factory at Bremen. Despite strong opposition, the bombers broke through to destroy or damage substantially half the great works.

Russia:

Russians Hold Fast In Kuban Fighting

The Germans have reinforced their land armies in the Kuban and have shifted hundreds of bomber and fighter planes into the Crimea for use in the North Caucasian battles. But despite incessant attacks by these new forces the Germans have failed to dent the Russian lines, Moscow dispatches said.

Red Star, Army newspaper, said the Nazis were employing numerous Rumanian troops and that during the past few days had forced them to spearhead assaults which are costing them hundreds of fatalities.

The Soviet noon communiqué told of 500 enemy troops killed in two Kuban sectors alone in the past 12 hours ,bringing the toll for 20 hours well above 800.

North of Chuguev, on the Donets River, Germans attempted to cross to the eastern bank, but Soviet gunfire mowed them down at the water's edge. Dozens of slain were left on the bank, it was asserted.

This was no effort to cross the Donets in force but appeared to be an attempt by a strong scouting party to establish a foodhold on the Russian-held bank and hold it until reinforcements arrived.

Likely it was a test of the Russian positions in the area, and was significant in the day's developments.

But the Battle of the Kuban remained the principal conflict. The Germans are employing their reinforced armies from the region of Novorossisk to the Sea of Azov, although the Soviets have not indicated they believe the enemy forces yet are numerically superior.

German losses approximate 4,000 killed since they began their attacks in the Kuban, it was estimated.

Red Star, describing the intensity of the German thrusts, said that in one sector infantry and tanks attacked in seven waves and that two more tank drives followed. In another sector, six attacks were made in a short time, and in still another five, in regimental and battalion strength. None was successful, it was asserted.

The dry ground in the Crimea was furnishing the German Air Force with striking bases. Heinkel-111s, Junkers-88s, and Junkers-87s, as well as a new squadron of Messerschmitts, are attacking Russian positions, in groups of 15 and 20, Red Star said.

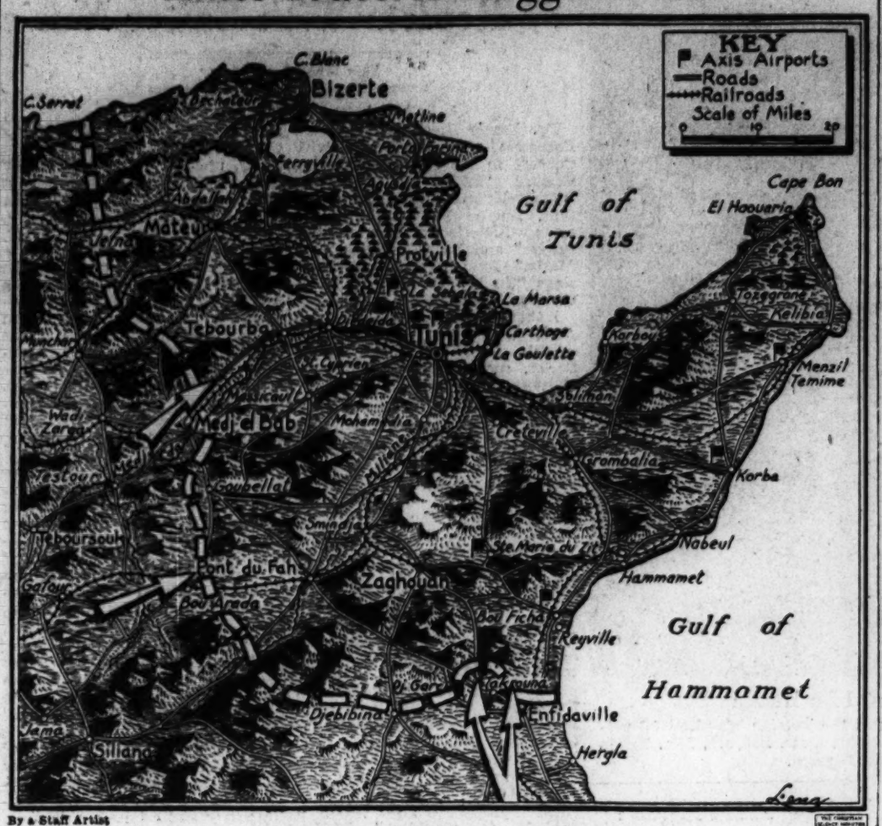
China:

Japanese Attack In North Honan

A deterined Japanese attempt to dislodge the Chinese from the eastern tip of the Chungtiao Mountains was reported in a Chinese High Command communiqué which said the fighting was intensified as the Japanese threw more troops into the battle in North Honan.

At three points west of the Pieping-Hankow railway near the Shansi border, "both sides suffered considerable casualties," the war announcement said. While the invaders pushed toward the foothills from the south, more than 1,000 Japanese attacked Chinese positions north of the mountains in southeastern Shansi, but were "turned back with losses."

Allies Traverse Rugged Path



By a Staff Artist

The Siege of Fortress Tunisia

The ruggedness of the terrain through which Allied armies are pushing their way yard by yard in the developing assault on the last Axis strongholds in Tunisia can be ascertained from the above topographical map. Key highways and railroads also are shown. Broken line represents the approximate battleline. Arrows show main points of attack.

Assembly Line in Africa Equipping French Army

Continued from Page 1

French Army. "Give a Frenchman a couple of rides in a jeep and say it belongs to his troops and he now is a man ready to fight anybody," the Colonel said.

The significance of his remark was emphasized by several Frenchmen to whom I chatted—from elegant officers concerned with planning the distribution to the "poilus" fitting parts of vehicles together under American instruction. They pointed with pride to the French Tricolor being painted on vehicles taking shape from the components brought here in thousands of wooden crates in a special sea convoy.

"Now we can go places," they said, in effect, with various phrases and gestures.

Inexperienced but Eager

It certainly was an immensely gratifying spectacle for anyone who appreciates the handicaps under which the French have labored since they became a fighting power again here. For at this assembly depot, 33 types of vehicles were being transformed from parts in crates to vehicles ready to start off for rearward training centers or for the Tunisian battle zone itself.

Less than 10 per cent of the Frenchmen engaged in this assembly work under expert American instruction and supervision are experienced mechanics. But they obviously are anxious to get on with the job. Every 10 minutes, a bell sounded and the improvised line moved along one notch, indicating completion of another vehicle and a further step toward completion of all those stretching back to the point where a fresh case of parts had been pried open. A series of empty lots along what used to be dockside boulevards has been converted into a 24-hour-a-day workshop.

Members of the Chantier de Jeunesse—French substitute for military training during the Armistice period — in their forest green trousers and berets are the largest contingent among the French "hands" at this impromptu open-air workshop. Alongside are toiling khaki-clad members of French European and native regiments, including Zouaves, chasseurs, and spahis. At intervals along the line are to be seen the familiar green overalls of United States soldier-mechanics, one fifth of whom constitute, so to speak, the professionate for learners.

Background of Crates

If an example of American-French co-operation and American desire to give the French practical material aid were needed, this surely is it.

This scene of animation is set before a background of high-piled wooden crates from which at intervals run miniature railroads to main assembly lines 200 yards long. From five sections of this sparwling assembly yard are moving or have moved nearly every type of vehicle the French Army needs.

The range extends from medium tanks and 105-milimeter self-propelled howitzers to 10-ton wrecker trucks, 40-ton tank transport trailers, motorcycles, and the ubiquitous jeep—the vehicular "darling" of North Africa. Frenchmen are partial to "le jeep," which for them is the best-known emblem of effective American mass production.

On one line, 2½-ton General Motors cargb trucks are taking shape. On another, a three-quarter-ton Dodge weapons carrier is growing from a wheeless axle to a product rolling away into service under its own power. Other features on the program are ambulances, machine-shop trucks, caterpillar tractors.

The majority of these vehicles were shipped in various stages of disassembly because this way they occupy only two thirds of the precious cargo space they would require if loaded as completed articles. It takes 12 operations to put together a jeep and 39 for a 2½-ton truck. Another advantage of the system is that the French learn all about these vehicles by assembling them and an instruction group thus is automatically formed for spreading knowledge in France's new-rising army.

At the center the 2½-ton truck-assembly line—just where the body meets the chassis—is the office of Colonel Suttles, who on a shoestring and at one week's notice devised the makeshift plant that turned out its first Tricolor-marked jeep 12 days after the original notice was received.

Britain Ready for Gas War If Nazis Try Rash Tactics

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 23—If the Nazis run true to form, they will maintain that Prime Minister Winston Churchill's warning on the use of poison gas is obviously proof that the British intend to use poison gas themselves.

Britain's announcement that it will direct chemical warfare against munitions and military centers throughout the Reich if the Nazis employ gas in Russia contains a reminder that not only have the British increased resources with which to carry out such a policy, but also that Britain is prepared fully for any counter-measures the Germans might take against it.

This new warning is stated to be necessary because of the number of reports that Hitler is preparing to use poison gas in the East. No details are available, but for some time past, German spokesmen have threatened the use of new offensive weapons. Some weeks ago, the European neutral press mentioned rumors—but it did not confirm them—to the effect that the Germans had used gas in their attacks upon the Partisans in Yugoslavia. It also is well known that such German factories as the Leuna Works have been busily preparing gases for a long time and that some factories farther east in Central Europe were turned over to such production months ago.

Timely Warning

The warning is timely also, since it is the beginning of the season when gas best could be used, so that whatever the German's intentions, they are forewarned and they know Britain also is forearmed. Hence it is probably that even the Nazis will think twice before embarking upon such a campaign.

The devastation of so many German cities resulting from allied bombing is a serious and ever-present warning which Hitler cannot ignore except in desperation or through overconfidence regarding German superiority in this kind of warfare.

Germany's attitude wherever it imagines it can violate agreements and ignore humanitarian considerations with impunity again is illustrated in its policy toward the shackling of British prisoners. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, in a statement in which both Britain and Canada were associated, declared in the House of Commons on April 21 that the latest German statement on this subject was that Germany will continue to shackle British prisoners until it is assured Britain has forbidden the binding of German prisoners "in any circumstances whatsoever."

Nazi Attitude

Such is the German attitude despite the British Government's statement—conveyed long ago through the intermediary of the Swiss Government—that British armed forces have been informed it was illegal to give a general order to bind prisoners and therefore such was forbidden. Simultaneously, however, the British government could not help adding in instructions that there might be conditions in which binding would be not only necessary but in the best interests of the prisoner himself "provided it was discontinued immediately operational necessity allows."

The German Government in its determination to take vengeance upon helpless victims within its power under the guise of legality, however, ignores entirely that the Geneva Convention to which Germany is a signatory sets forth in Article 2, as Mr. Eden pointed out, that prisoners of war shall "at all times be humanely treated and protected" and that "measures of reprisal against them are forbidden."

Chinese Expect Axis Move For False World Peace

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, April 23—The announcement of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Foreign Minister that Fascist Spain is willing to mediate between the Axis and the Allies confirms the belief of many in Chungking that the time for a German-Japanese peace offensive is drawing near.

According to those Chinese, the moment for it will arrive as soon as the leaders of Germany and Japan have no more illusions about their ability to win the war.

This should already be the case with Germany, and it will certainly very soon be true of Japan, but even then, it is argued, both countries, and especially Japan, will most likely still be in a position to continue a grim and fairly effective defensive warfare for a considerable time.

In other words, they will still have it in their power to kill large numbers of Allied soldiers and possibly civilians, to postpone the fulfillment of the natural longing for peace and reconstruction in the nonmiltaristic United Nations, to cause the economic resources of the Allied countries to be drained much further and their general economic problems to grow and thus to add greatly to the prospective difficulties of re-establishing thoroughly normal social, economic, and political conditions after the war.

Insincere Armistice

It is this remaining power for evil which Germany and Japan will try to turn to their advantage in order to achieve a compromise and if possible an armistice for a generation or so which they would plan to use for an eventual comeback against the democracies.

"We must not take the prospect of an Axis peace campaign lightly because we have formulated the slogan 'unconditional surrender' as our guide for dealing with the enemy," those Chinese say, "for that campaign will take the form of a well conducted war of nerves designed to affect those among us whose nerves are weakest.

"It will also make use of all the possible means of sowing dissension among the United Nations and of conjuring up all sorts of bogies. We must be on the alert and always aware that the Axis has many means of launching rumors and cleverly disguised propaganda arguments through the remaining neutral countries."

It is in this connection that some Chinese are turning to history to learn afresh about German and Japanese behavior in former emergency situations. More attention is paid to the theory that Germany in 1918 did not actually break down from utter exhaustion but that those who later put Hitler into power precipitated the collapse in order to obtain an armistice without territorial occupation and to exploit the dissensions among the Allies for a favorable peace and the eventual comeback.

Japan's Record

As to Japan, it is true that it has never been defeated by a foreign power but every single one of the spectacular successes during its modern history—that is, the victories over China in 1895 and Russia in 1905 and its territorial and political gains in China and Siberia—was endangered because Japan was just not strong enough to take or keep all that was in its grasp against powerful third-party opposition.

The attitude Japan adopted on each of those occasions—at Shimonoseki in 1895, at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1905 and at Washington in 1921—should now be studied in more detail. It shows how it always was ready in any situation of emergency to arrive at a compromise and to produce leaders of a so-called liberal and conciliatory mind in order to impress its foreign adversaries.

Those decisions in favor of compromise and liberal statesmanship were in reality always arrived at by ultra-militarists behind the scenes who were cleverly fitting the advantages to be derived from such tactical maneuvers into their long-term plans for greater and ever more powerful expansion in the future. The uninitiated among their followers, fanatics of the Ronin type, gave those staged performances of their leaders' ostensible conversion to reasonable and liberal attitudes some realistic touch by agitation and bloody outrages against such statesmen as were believed to have betrayed the ideals of endless expansion abroad and of reactionary rule at home.

China's Better Knowledge

The Chinese as a whole know the Japanese better than Americans know them. They have always been the suffering third party when Japan succeeded in saving the better part of its ill gotten gains by giving itself the air of a newly found spirit of conciliation and liberalism.

A number of important Chinese whom I asked whether there was a single liberal they would trust among the Japanese who passed over the political stage during the last 20 years or so replied with an emphatic "no." Their "no" was equally strong when I asked them whether they believed that any group of men whom the Japanese Emperor might muster for a liberal Cabinet could be relied upon for peace talks before Allied armies were actually in occupation of Tokyo.

"And even then," they added, "one of the main requirements for making any liberals reliable guarantors of a peaceful development of Japan in the future would be for them to get rid of the Emperor, who will always be a tool in the hands of the reactionaries and expansionists."

This does not mean that the Chinese completely deny the existence of true liberals and democrats in Japan, but they insist that first of all many of those who pose as liberals and generally progressive politicans are really no more than the stool pigeons of a regime which, for external as well as internal purposes, always needed some loyal opposition to help the real rulers stage some semblance of the picture of a modern state.

Japanese Dogmas Confusing

Many of those who call themselves liberals, progressive or secretly democrats are too deeply confused by the dogmas of Japan to be able to live up to their professed ideals. Finally, among those who would pass the test there are only a few individuals who have undertaken that very small measure of courageous action for their cause which is sufficient in Japan to get a progressive political thinker into jail.

Potentially the Japanese peasants and workers and a good number of the intellectuals have the makings of progressive internationally-minded people, but in order to enable them to develop their anti-militaristic convictions into sound political thinking and to organize themselves for the tremendous task of replanning their state from top to bottom they must first be freed from their suppressors and for this the only way is the complete defeat of Japanese militarism by Allied military action.

When that defeat eventually draws near, the rulers of Japan will play their last card as Germany did with so much success in and after 1918. They will try to make the world believe that their own utter defeat would eventually make Japan communistic and therefore even more dangerous to the world than it was before. The Chinese who know Japan best have no such fear and therefore no hesitation about wanting to see the destruction of Japanese militarism as an external, and equally as an internal power.

Skipper of Marblehead To Get New Assignment

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Dutch West Indies, April 23 (AP)—Rear-Admiral Arthur G. Robinson, Commander of all forces in the Curacao area, will leave for a new and unannounced assignment, and will be succeeded by Rear-Admiral T. E. Chandler, the Aneta Agency said today.

Admiral Robinson is the former skipper of the United States cruiser Marblehead which he brought back to the United States after it was crippled in action in the Southwest Pacific last year.

Michigan Places Liquor Under Ration

LANSING, Mich, April 23 (AP)—The State Liquor Control Commission today placed all liquor outlets in Michigan under rationing and announced it would follow through as soon as plans can be completed with a program of rationing liquor to individual consumers, who meanwhile will be limited as strictly as possible to one quart a week per purchaser.

All retail outlets will be limited to the purchase of 60 per cent of the amounts they purchased in the first four months of 1942, save that no large privately owned liquor store may purchase more than $30,000 worth this year.

All drinking houses, hotels serving liquor by the glass and club licensees may purchase their quotas once a week, and only on a day designated by the manager of the State store from which the individual draws his supply, the order said, while specially designated distributors, the privately owned liquor stores, may purchase only once every two weeks on a day designated by the store manager of his supply depot.

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Commons Gets First Bill On Postwar Rebuilding

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 23—The first Parliamentary bill dealing specifically with postwar planning in Britain is being introduced in Commons this week. The fact that the legislation stage now has been actually reached here is for most people more important than the contents of the bill itself.

For this interim development bill, first of many bills which will soon be changing the very face and life of Britain and influencing the history of the world, does not take one much nearer to picturing the future. But it is important in helping to make progress practical by bringing under planning control, land which is not already controlled by the Town and Country Planning Act of 1932.

Curbing Powers Urged

Thus the Government is asking Parliament for further powers to curb building activities or land transactions prejudical to reconstruction. Parliament for the most part is more than ready to approve this move. In fact, Members of Parliament, like the press and public, have been urging the Government to speedier action in getting basic measures of reconstruction on the statute book.

The new measure is also the first legislation to be brought forward by the newly formed Ministry of Town and Country Planing with William Morrison at its head. This new ministry is intended to play an important role in reconstruction. But it faces a difficult start because there is considerable anxiety here that the Government isn't boldly facing up to reconstruction problems.

It is charged that the whole reconstruction setup lacks central drive and authority, that the key question of compensation is being shelved, that this Government is in danger of being caught unprepared for peace as it was at the end of World War I.

Reconstruction Setup

The reconstruction setup is roughly composed of a minister without portfolio with Sir William Jowitt at the top; under him two parallel ministries—William Morrison's Ministry of Town and Country Planning and Lord Portal's Ministry of Works.

These ministries have already on hand three detailed and authoritative reports whereon to base their actions, namely the Beveridge Plan for Social Security, Mr. Justice Uthwatt's report on Control of Land Development and Compensation, and Lord Justice Scott's report on Land Utilization in Rural Areas.

With all three reports the Government is generally in agreement. But with all three it has adopted a policy of caution which has aroused suspicions that there are interests still hindering if not actually stopping progress.

Grounds for this charge would seem to be slight. But what Prime Minister Churchill, and some of his colleagues, will not countenance is postwar legislation introduced now which might prove so controversial as to weaken the war effort. But the Premier, in the opinion of some of his friendly critics, is taking insufficient account of the unsettling political effect already being caused by the Government's apparent failure to take bold action along the lines advocated by expert committees, and accepted in principle by the Government itself.

Taken to Task

For instance both the Times of London and the News Chronicle today take the Government to task for not making up its mind on reconstruction legislations. The Times says, "Many local authorities have shown praiseworthy energy in drawing up provisional and preliminary plans for reconstruction of their cities, but can make no progress in the absence of decisions at the center."

The Government has now made up its mind to bring all the land of Britain under planning control and not just some of it. But many people in Britain would be happier if Parliament was dealing with a stage further, namely passing legislation on the far more complicated question of land value compensation.

Red Cross to Conduct Probe Of Polish Officers' Killing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 23—The International Red Cross has agreed to investigate the mysterious killing of Polish officers near Smolensk as a result of appeals from Polish-German branches of the Red Cross, according to information received from Geneva.

This affair was first ventilated a few days ago by the Germans as part of their anti-Bolshevik propaganda. The facts seem to be as follows:

Berlin claimed discovery in the forest of Katyn, near Smolensk of a mass grave containing the bodies of 10,000 Polish officers. Several thousand Polish officers were captured by the Russians when they occupied Eastern Poland in 1939 and it is their bodies which the Germans maintain they have unearthed.

From Polish official circles in London the following information has been gleaned:

One million, five hundred thousand Poles, including troops from what was in 1939 East Poland, were taken prisoners by the Russians. Their position was one of the matters discussed between Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski, the Polish Premier, and the Russians when the former visited Russia.

Disposition of Men Uncertain

The Poles admit the Russians had dealt satisfactorily with the question of Polish civilians and of imprisoned Polish officers and soldiers. But Polish authorities add that it has not been clear what happened to those officers and soldiers sent to military camps. Earlier Polish reports maintained they had been sent to labor camps in the Archangel district. Despite the number of requests by the Polish Government to Moscow regarding their whereabouts, the Soviet Government has hitherto made no reply.

Moscow, for its part, has emphatically denied the murder charges which the Wilhelmstrasse has leveled against it. Its explanation, according to Pravda, for "this foul piece of Hitler prevarication" is that "Germans captured former Polish prisoners of war who in 1941 were engaged on building construction in the area west of Smolensk and who . . . fell into the hands of German hangmen in the summer of 1941 after withdrawal of Soviet troops from the Smolensk area."

Pravda then accused the Germans of faking the identity and visiting cards and of inventing names of mythical Jewish commissars so as to sow more anti-Jewish poison.

Recent Killings?

Simultaneously, Pravda asks Berlin to explain how it can identify bodies buried nearly two years ago and adds that the obvious inference is that these persons were recently murdered.

Pravda, according to the London Daily Worker, is also disgusted at the behavior of the Polish Ministry of defense in London.

Whatever the outcome of any investigations [although how they can take place under existing conditions, especially if the Russians object, it is hard to see] the Germans obviously have produced this story at the present time for the special propaganda purpose of backing up their new anti-Bolshevik drive which is a definite part of their most recent diplomatic maneuver to divide the United Nations and pave the way to some compromise peace.

Government's Position

The Polish Government here, despite its demand for an inquiry, has made it quite clear it has no desire to help Germany's devices in this way and has issued a communiqué wherein it says the Germans have no right to talk thus in view of their own murderous actions against the Polish population. But the Germans have utilized all their publicity organs throughout the satellite countries as well as in the Reich to prove how innocent have been their activities compared with their enemies.

A quotation from the Rumanian paper Porunca Vremis indicates German aims: "The Anglo-American powers are ready to grant Soviet Russia hegemony over European states so as to prevent the future rise of Germany. The collective crime of Smolensk clearly shows to all those who still are in doubt what the European bourgeois would have to expect if Russian Communism actually succeeded in pushing through to the West.

This same propaganda fills the press and radio throughout German-dominated Europe and is accompanied by more and more violent attacks upon Great Britain and the United States, who would "wreck European unity for the sake of financial gain."

Britain Urged To Open Door For Refugees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 23—An appeal to Great Britain to take a leading part in opening its doors to refugees was made here this week, coincident with the opening of the British-American Conference in Bermuda to study the whole refugee problem.

Britain's Federal Union movement in a conference at Friends' House addressed the following resolution to the British Government: "That this conference demands specific and immediate action from the Government to give substance to its protest against Nazi persecutions of Jews in Poland and elsewhere."

The conference was addressed by prominent speakers in behalf of Jews, Africans and free Germans, and was attended by representatives of a number of organizations ranging from the British Labor Party and the Bund of Poland to the Friends of Armenia organization and the Progressive Rambling Club.

The chairman of the conference was Prof. C. E. M. Joad, one of the Federal union's most widely known speakers, whose opening address stressed that the "gangster stage of civilization was directly related to the decline in power of Christianity."

Speaking for the Jews, Dr. Gershon Hirsch called anti-Semitism a major political problem. He appealed to Britain to take the lead by opening its doors to refugees. For a long-term policy to eradicate anti-Semitism he advocated improvement in the educational approach in schools, churches and elsewhere.

Dr. Harold Moody, founder and President of the Colored Peoples League, declared Hitler had made the world Jew-conscious and Britain and the United States had escaped his propaganda. He linked persecution of the Jews with the persecution of Africans as a problem of humanity torn against itself.

A friendly reception given by the conference to Dr. Willi G. Eichler, former editor of an underground anti-Nazi German newspaper, was taken as a gesture by the audience that it recognized the Germans could not and should not all be blamed for Hitler's deeds.

In an editorial on the Bermuda Conference, the liberal News Chronicle voiced impatience that more action is not being taken to give hayen to refugees. It said Britain "must take the lead now in brushing aside purely technical difficulties."

Moslem League of India Meets For 30th Annual Convention

DELHI, India, April 23 (AP)—This walled Capital of Mohammedanism in India was host today to thousands of delegates to the 30th annual convention of the All-India Moslem League.

The body, asserting that it represents most of India's 90,000,000 Moslems, long has campaigned for a separate Moslem state, furnishing another problem to the British Administration of India, which has been complicated by demands of the All-India Congress Party for Indian independence.

The Moslem National Flag was scheduled to be raised at the opening session by Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Moslem League leader who is considered the most powerful Indian politician now remaining outside jail.

Meanwhile, at the Indian Capital in New Delhi a few miles south, Indian Nationalists studied eagerly the overthrow of Rule 26 of the India Defense Act by a decision of Chief Justice Maurice Gwyer.

He held that Mohandas K. Gandhi and more than 8,000 other Congress leaders had been imprisoned illegally under the Act, declaring that the measure "went beyond the powers which the Legislature thought fit to confer on the Central Government."

Informed observers said, however, that Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy, could "put the matter right" by simply issuing an ordinance, which he has the power to do under war regulations.

There was no indication yet that Mohandas K. Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, or other leaders would be released soon or granted trials. Some of the imprisoned men had been given trials but not all.

Mr. Gwyer, who retires from the bench at the end of the current term, said the Defense Act rule in question was modeled after a similar act in England, where the number of arrests under it was so small the Secretary of State personally could consider each case.

Biggest Axis Transports Shot From Tunisian Skies

Recorded by CBS

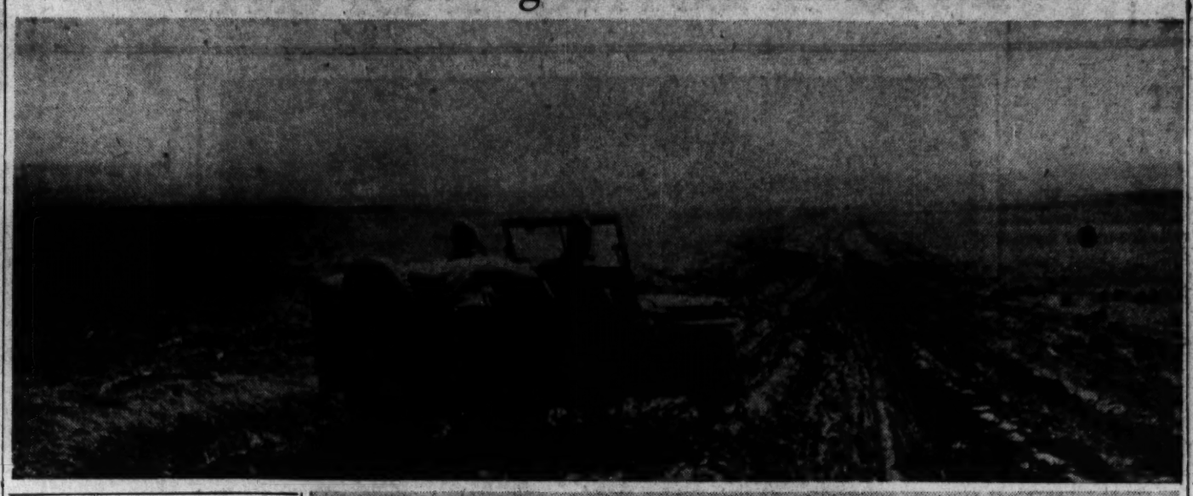
NEW YORK, April 23—The 20 Axis transport planes shot down by Allied airmen over the Gulf of Tunis were Messerchmitt 323's, the latest and biggest thing in the way of transport planes, according to Winston Burdett, CBS correspondent.

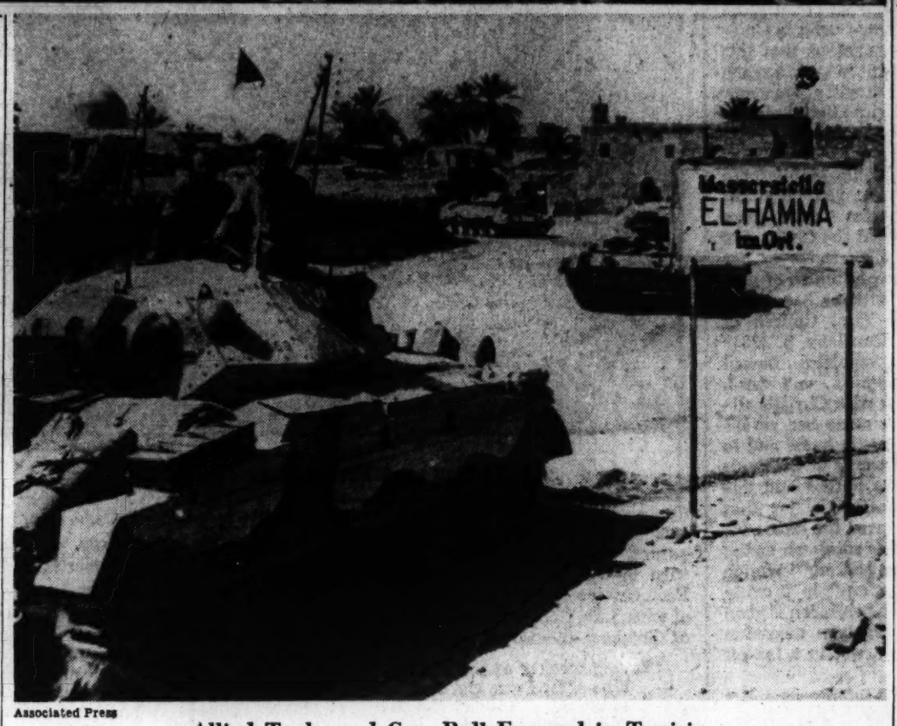
In a radiocast from United Nation's Headquarters, Mr. Burdett reported: "This huge six-engine Messerschmitt looks like a flying house and it has about three times the load capacity of the Junker 52's which our fighters have been knocking out of the sky in such staggering quantities during the past three weeks.

"The Junker carries 40 men. This new air 'Leviathan' has a double deck of folding seats for 120 fully equipped troops, or, instead of troops, it can take a cargo of about 22,000 pounds. Those our Kittyhawks ran into yesterday were carrying both gas and personnel. They got as far as the Gulf of Tunis. Not one of them landed in Tunisia.

"In a tangle that lasted a little less than 10 minutes, our fighters shot down 20 transports and mopped up eight Messerschmitt 109's and two Italian fighters in the bargain. In size and importance, this victory ranks alongside last Sunday's massacre of Junker 52's.

Mechanized Forces Tighten Noose Around Rommel





Associated Press

Allied Tanks and Cars Roll Forward in Tunisia

Upper: An American Army peep skids on a narrow, slippery Tunisian road that is a communications and supply link for forces fighting in the mountains ahead. Lower: Crusader tanks of the British Eighth Army pass through El Hamma in Tunisia.

Harassed Belgian 'Quislings' Beg Arms

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As German pressure on the peopleas of Occupied Europe is growing day by day, the underground warfare against the Nazis and against their native collaborators increases in violence. The internal situation in Belgium, as indicated by latest informations, appears particularly tense and preoccupying for the German High Command. The underground civil war which is going on between Belgian Patriots and pro-German Quislings already has killed hundreds of Belgian fascists. On the other hand, a still larger number of Belgian Patriots have been executed by German firing squads. In recent weeks the Belgian fascist organizations have been partly armed by the Nazis and their retaliations against the Belgian population have made new victims.

The savage underground fight in Belgium gives a foretaste of what will happen in Occupied Europe in the case of Allied invasion if the United Nations are not prepared to deal swiftly and according to legal procedures with the men who betrayed their country to the enemy.

Before the war, fascism in Belgium never had been able to muster important forces and to threaten seriously the rule of the democratic parties. The main groups of Belgian fascists were the Walloon Rexist Party, headed by Léon Degrelle, and the Flemish Separatist Nationalists, whose leaders were Gérard Romsée and M. de Clerq.

Aid from Axis

The economic crisis had strengthened the ranks of the fascist followers, whose leaders knew how to stir up public discontent. When, however, the economic situation improved, the fascist groups began to disintegrate. A fact which contributed to open the eyes of many honest Belgians who had fallen victim to fascist enticements was the disclosure that both fascist parties had received substantial financial help from Germany and Italy.

Yet the decay of their political fortune threw the fascist leaders entirely into hte arms of Hitler and Mussolini and after the invasion made them willing agents of their country's enemies.

When the Germans occupied Belgium, King Leopold, voluntary prisoner at his château at Laëken, as well as all outstanding political personalities refused to form a collaborationist government.

The Nazis then put Belgium under military administration and appointed the Flemish National-Socialist Gérard Romsée as secretary general of the Ministry of the Interior and head of the civil administration. His task was to purge the Belgian administration from patriotic officials and to replace them by devoted fascists. Even the Nazis, however, were unable to give an important position to the unstable Léon Degrelle, and they were anxious to send him as leader of the Belgian Anti-Bolshevist Legion to the Eastern Front.

Orders Carried Out

M. Romsée has executed the order of his masters and already at the end of December, 1941, according to Nazi-controlled Belgian newspapers, "626 mayors and 867 aldermen and town clerks had been dismissed and replaced by Belgian fascists."

This purge has continued during 1942 and 1943 and few nonfascist officials have remained in office.

The administrative helpmates of the Nazis were joined by numbers of "intellectuals" who became directors of the Nazi-sponsored Belgian press.

It is against these Belgian profiteers of German conquest that the savage war of the Belgian underground organizations has been unleashed. The list of Belgian fascists killed or wounded in recent weeks is too long to be repeated. Among them are several Quisling mayors, officials of the Romsée Administration, the head of the Brussels Police, and other police agents, and Nazi storm troopers, pro-Nazi editors and publishers, among them Paul Colin, Editor of the Brussels Nouveau Journal and Nazi President of the Belgian Journalists Association.

Fascists Assassinated

The Belgian fascist papers are full of announcements regarding the assassinations of party members and they declare that unless the fascists are allowed to bear arms, anarchy and dissolution of the Belgian society would result. The Germans, however, have been reluctant to distribute arms among their Belgian collaborators and have preferred to deal alone with the rising tide of terror. Hundreds of Belgian hostages have been executed and numerous Belgian cities have been heavily fined in retaliation for nightly attacks on German soldiers and Belgian Quislings.

It appears, however, that in recent weeks the German authorities have changed their point of view, apparently because the situation had got out of hand. Rexist and Flemish storm troopers have received arms and they have immediately taken their revenge on Belgian Patriots. Several Belgian personalities known as opponents of the Fascists have been assassinated by Rexists.

Not all Belgian collaborationists, however, feel that counter-terrorism against Belgian patriots will improve their situation. They not only fear retaliation, but they see that the tide of war is increasingly favourable to the United Nations.

Turncoats

These Belgian collaborationists, therefore, believe that it is time to change sides again and to establish friendly relations with pro-Allied groups. An outstanding example of this "turncoat" attitude is Henri de Man, former President of the Belgian Socialist Party and, at the same time, intellectual promoter of the neo-socialist ideology.

When the Germans invaded Belgium, M. de Man dissolved the Socialist Party and urged the workers to collaborate with the invaders. While, however, his French follower Marcel Déat has become an uncompromising fascist and leading spokesman for the "New Order" in Europe, M. de Man recently undertook to re-establish relations with socialist groups in neutral countries. His advances, however, were rejected by neutral labour leaders.

As the climax of the war approaches, the internal struggle in the occupied countries becomes increasingly violent. Those European politicians who turned collaborationists when their country was invaded by the Germans, will not succeed in changing sides again or in sitting on the fence but will be held responsible for their treacherous acts.

All Able Frenchmen Scheduled for Reich

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

All able-bodied persons in France are to be deported to Germany's slave mills by the month of June, according to underground operatives reporting from Paris to Fighting French headquarters in London.

Reports smuggled to London from all over France show that the Germans are now seizing 10,000 men a day for deportation to Germany.

Resistance to the labor draft continues every day in France, and German methods of obtaining workers for factories in the Reich become more desperate. Men are picked up at the factory gates as they leave work. Raids are made in the working class neighborhoods in all industrial centers.

Untruths About Prisoners In Britain Anger Captors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 23—Charges of British maltreatment of Italian prisoners, voiced by the Axis in comments on this week's exchange of Italian and British prisoners of war, strike home here as among the most blatant travesties of the fact yet used by the enemy propaganda machine.

The Berlin Radio on April 21 was talking about "inhuman treatment by the English." The German spokesman said he was quoting the Italian newspaper Messagero, which described Italian experiences in British hands as "horrible." English prison commanders were called arrogant. Underwear and woolen garments were reputedly taken from the Italians.

But if anything, Great Britain sometimes wonders these days if it is not being too friendly to these thousands of smiling, bronzed "Eyeties" whom one seems to meet almost everywhere in England's lovely springtide countryside. After all, they are "enemies," the people here feel obliged to remind themselves. And there has just been an agitation in the newspapers about Italians pedaling merrily to their work while certain British workers complain they have even had to slog along on foot to their long hours of munitions making because there are not enough bicycles or new tires to be had.

Firsthand Look

One can quote statistics, official documents, and signed statements to refute Axis charges of maltreatment. But perhaps a more vivid answer is to take a look firsthand at Italians in their English setting today. Maybe you'll find it hard to credit.

In the Home Counties, around London, Italian prisoners, in their brown work suits featuring one or two outstanding circular patches of another color, are especially prominent just now. There is hardly a farmer who doesn't have their help sometime or another.

The gangs usually move around to their work in trucks with much song, mouth-organ playing and wavings to passers-by. There's a "Tommy" somewhere around with a gun. But often it is hard to locate the man with the gun.

For instance, only last week end two British fighter planes out exercising collided over a Home Counties town and one came down in bits onto a field in the outskirts where Italians were planting potatoes. The pilot bailed out. I happened to be passing by. There was a lot of excitement. The Italians were as eager as Surrey bystanders to take a peep at bits of the engine and plane body.

Guard Not Excited

There we all were—civilians, passing RAF men, and Italians with their colored patches jostling to get a better view. Where was the "Eyeties'" guard? He was there—on another part of the field—with his rifle slung nonchalantly over his shoulder, talking to other Italians. In sole charge of our party of Italians was a middle-aged woman official of the Ministry of Agriculture.

In any other company I would have called her a schoolmistress, with her pince-nez well down her nose. She wore a tin hat on the back of her head. She was armed with nothing but an umbrella, or maybe it was a parasol, with which she was halfheartedly prodding the Italians away from a section of fuselage of the plane. Plaintively but quite good-humoredly, she was saying, "You really mustn't look at this—it may be something secret."

She spoke in a firm but quiet tone peculiar to a certain type of middle-aged Englishwomen who are usually well respected. But maybe the Italians didn't understand English or they were overexcited, for they continued to have a front view until a burly policeman came along to protect this very ordinary looking airplane fuselage from both English and Italian eyes.

Inhuman Attack?

That is a fair picture of the Italian war-prisoner's place in Britain today. But those parasol prods could be distorted by spokesmen in Berlin and Rome into inhuman attacks on defenseless Italians by a perverted Englishwoman. At least it would make as much sense as present Axis reports of ill treatment of Italians here.

The other day my wife was stopped in a country lane by an Italian prisoner of war on a bicycle, all by himself. He wanted to know the way to the new place at which he was working. She speaks Italian and he asked her to accept a gift of a little brooch which, incidentally, she refused as courteously as she could.

In fact, Italian prisoners with good conduct records have a remarkable degree of freedom. English people wave to passing trucks of them and then wonder whether they ought to. Somehow that passing breath of sunny Italy that we used to know or hear about is irresistible. It is a reminder the day will come again when we live and not try to divide the world into watertight halves for friends and enemies.

Increased Determination

But if there is one thing that makes the British redouble and redouble again their resolve to fight this war through to the very end—however bitter that end may be—it is the sort of fiendish distortion of the truth inherent in Axis charges of ill treatment of Italian prisoners.

Perhaps that falsehood might permanently prejudice and bring mental suffering to some uninformed Italian mother. It seems to some persons here a crime far worse than infliction of physical battle wounds.

It is a manifestation of that new technique which entails not just a clash of arms but attempted undermining of the morale of peoples. Perpetrators of stories of British maltreatment of Italian prisoners are seen here as needing to be brought to justice just as much as Germans who attach mines to Allied bodies.

Joyous Eastertide To Ring in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 23 — When Britain's church bells ring their new-old bidding to worship this Easter week end, they also will mark the joyful ending of the most perilous chapter in Britain's history. Not that the risk of attempted enemy parachute landings is completely over, the authorities warn, but the days of frantic makeshift measures are past.

Ringing of the church bells to signal invasion was definitely a makeshift device because no one ever really seemed to know how it was going to work. In a few places, bells were rung in false alarms, and more recently normal ringing was permitted for Christmas and for the Eighth Army's victory at El Alamein.

The important role which the church bells fill in national life is indicated by the increasing number of appeals to the Government to lift the ban.

So strongly did the House of Lords feel on the question that it devoted an entire debate recently to the quest for lifting the ban. At this debate, the Archbishop of York stressed how profoundly the British people of 12,000 parishes had felt the silencing of the bells.

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The Home Forum

The Message of Easter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN THE sorrowing Mary sought Jesus at the tomb, an angel appeared to her and said, "He is not here: for he is risen" (Matthew 28:6). How many today, like Mary, are searching for Truth in material ways! But Truth is a revelation, and we must look to God alone for revelation. Easter is a glad time. It brings to our remembrance the Saviour's proof that Life is eternal, and that Spirit, God, is triumphant over all evil, even death itself. A beautiful poem in the Christian Science Hymnal begins:

"Let us sing of Easter gladness
That rejoices every day,
Sing of hope and faith uplifted;
Love has rolled the stone away."

Christian Science reveals to us the glorious fact that God is Love, Mind, Spirit, Life, Truth; that man is God's reflection, His own image and likeness. Man is the manifestation of God, good. Does not this glorious fact roll away the stone from the door of the human consciousness? The real man, God's expression, can no more experience or know sin, sickness, and death than can God. And all must admit that a good God, a kind, loving, heavenly Father, would not send evil to His children. Evil, in whatever form it may present itself, is always a false belief, arising from a wrong concept of God and His creation. When evil is seen thus, one can lift himself above it and overcome it.

* * *

In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 179) Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "**In the new religion the teaching is, 'He is not here; Truth is not in matter; he is risen; Truth has become more to us,—more true, more spiritual.' Can we say this to-day? Have we left the consciousness of sickness and sin for that of health and holiness?**" Christian Science is a religion of health and joy and dominion over evil. What gladness it brings to know that evil is never true, never a fact! We never have to accept error's suggestions. Good alone is true and real. As we refuse to accept evil as real and admit the facts of real being—the spiritual actuality of Truth and good—evil will diminish and vanish and good will predominate in our experience.

One may say: "Yes, but I seem to be actually confronted with a very aggressive and alarming form of evil. What shall I do?" We can turn absolutely to God, turn completely away from the error, knowing that it cannot be true since it is not good, and therefore that it cannot exist in God's kingdom. And Jesus taught us that this kingdom is within; that it is within reach of our consciousness. God will guide every footstep out of darkness into light, into the knowledge of His ever-presence.

* * *

When Mary looked into the empty tomb for the personal Jesus, she grieved at not finding him; but when she turned away from the tomb, she beheld the Christ, the ever-present Truth, which spoke to her of Life eternal. The empty tombs of material belief hold no truth or happiness. Mrs. Eddy says (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 258): "**To the woman at the sepulchre, bowed in strong affection's anguish, one word, 'Mary,' broke the gloom with Christ's all-conquering love. Then came her resurrection and task of glory, to know and to do God's will,—in the words of St. Paul: 'Looking unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith; who for the joy that was set before him endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of the throne of God.'**" We too can find our "task of glory" in proving that God's will for all His children is good alone, and that we are given dominion over all evil here today, not in a far-off future.

God's purpose for all is infinite good. Let us not limit ourselves by looking at the outward, material sense of things; but by humbly accepting Truth let us open our hearts to its unfoldment in our own lives. In this way not only shall we be blessed, but we shall bless many others. God's man expresses Life, in health, goodness, wholeness, abundance, joyous activity.

* * *

To see every man as God's reflection or expression is to uplift not only our own consciousness, but all whom our lives touch. Then indeed can we understand Jesus' great proof of Truth and Love and his triumph over sin, sickness, and death. And he left this proof for everyone to profit by, and each one can begin right where he is to claim his dominion as God's son. Jesus said, "**Go to my brethren, and say unto them, I ascend unto my Father, and your Father; and to my God, and your God**" (John 20:17). He said in substance that all who do God's will are his brethren. This is true because God is our only parent. Our resurrection will come as we turn to God and strive to do His will. Each day we can rise in the consciousness of what Life, God, really is. The last verse of the above-mentioned poem reads:

"Living meekly as the Master,
Who of God was glorified,
Looking ever to the radiance
Of his wondrous Eastertide;
Freed of fear, of pain, and sorrow,
Giving God the honor due,
Every day will be an Easter
Filled with benedictions new."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

The Face of Spring

Spring, yours is a face remembered
When we sit lonely together
In the dark circle of a room.
Suddenly a hand pulls the gray cord downward.
The shutter tilts on the window.
Light is divided by wonder.
The wide veranda is a blue shelf
Across the garden space.
The wind, like a broom,
Sweeps the dust that is winter.
In the last swirl of dust vanishing
The hem of your dress moves over the grass.
Spring, it is too early yet to see your face,
But the window remembers the tapping vine
Remembers your face in the light of evening.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking; and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

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The Christian Science Monitor

A DRAWING BY A FOLLOWER OF LEONARDO DA VINCI

THE ITALIAN ARTIST, who drew this portrait of a youth wearing a cap, was influenced by the great Florentine master, Leonardo da Vinci. He was guided by Leonardo's painstaking draftsmanship and he was also inspired by the Florentine's inwardness in characterization.

We do not know the name of the artist who made this drawing but we know a good deal about him from his handiwork. He possessed technical skill and sensitiveness, refinement and gentleness. While absorbed in execution of details, he did not fail to regard the importance of the total design. Everything is held in due relation, the part subordinated to the whole.

D. A.

Flexibility and Swiftness Are Recaptured

MOBILITY, AFTER ALL, is the chief and peculiar advantage of writing as a profession. It is possible to compose a poem, an essay, or an entire novel anywhere, so long as the author is allowed physical and mental quiet and a vista of days along which he is not forced to hurry needlessly; but it must be a perspective that appears to him longer than the actual one required. Notwithstanding, once these other, ungeographical boundaries are fixed, he is as free within them as any man who works is able to be, for he can carry his ideas and his fountain-pen with him to the ends of the earth. In this, alone, does he triumph over the stockbroker and the publican, the banker, and, even, the publisher. Herein is he the sole peer of the commercial traveller, whose lot is never sufficiently praised; for it is a happy, roving career, comparable to that of the sailor, except that the first is better rewarded. . . . Thus, too, an author's existence, if only he did not have to write. . . .

Nevertheless, I reflected, as a dark serpent of smoke reared its poisonous head against a slab of blue, pale sky, barely visible above an angular bank of burnt-up but yet sodden grass, trains are an outworn mode of travel save for very long journeys. To use them in these days for a short distance is as absurd and anachronistic a proceeding as to insist on going from Paris to Rome by coach and six, for they are the very essence of the Industrial Revolution, betray all the dirt, stuffiness, and rigidity of the nineteenth century; while it is even credible that by these qualities—by their enforcement of absolute punctuality and a refusal to allow the passenger to spend the merest instant on his way for the examination of a wild flower or a bird, or to inspect some celebrated monument—the railways induced that curious, slow inflexibility of mind which distinguishes the nineteenth-century author from the writer of all other ages. For they taught us, as children, to recognize cities by their stations, each one more ugly than the last, and drove the traveller to spend the few spare minutes in any town, not in looking around it and admiring its beauties, but either exposed on a cold platform or suffocated in a hot and musty waiting room, in each case undergoing an agony of apprehension lest he should miss the train. . . . Flexibility and swiftness, however, are things we have recaptured; . . . nor need we any longer be timid of familiar places and things, scared to write of them, and attracted only by strange ones, for nothing is stale excepting only to a stale mind. There are, moreover, customs and buildings in Yorkshire, Warwickshire, or Chiswick, which, if we consider them with the eyes of our century instead of taking them for granted, are quite as astonishing and unknown as any in Basilicata, the Peloponnese, or Lhasa: why, then, should we exile ourselves from observing them?—From "Winters of Content," by OSBERT SITWELL. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Il Messaggio della Pasqua

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

QUANDO la dolente Maria cercò Gesù alla tomba, un angelo le apparve e disse: "Egli non è qui, poichè è risuscitato" (Matteo 28:6). Quanti oggigiorno, come Maria, stanno cercando la Verità in modi materiali! Ma la Verità è una rivelazione, e dobbiamo volgerci soltanto a Dio per la rivelazione. La Pasqua è un tempo di gioia. Ci fa ricordare la dimostrazione del Salvatore che la Vita è eterna e che lo Spirito, Dio, trionfa sopra ogni male, persino la morte stessa. Un bellissimo poema nell'Innario della Scienza Cristiana comincia così:

"Cantiamo la gioia di Pasqua
Che allieta ogni giorno,
Cantiamo la speranza e la fede innalzate;
L'Amore ha rotolato via la pietra".

La Scienza Cristiana ci rivela il fatto glorioso che Dio è Amore, Mente, Spirito, Vita, Verità; che l'uomo è la riflessione di Dio, la Sua immagine e somiglianza. L'uomo è la manifestazione di Dio, il bene. Forse che questo fatto glorioso non rotola via la pietra dalla porta dell'umana coscienza? L'uomo reale, espressione di Dio, non può esperimentare o conoscere il peccato, la malattia e la morte più che non lo possa Dio. E tutti devono ammettere che un Dio buono, un Padre celeste tenero, amorevole, non manderebbe il male ai Suoi figliuoli. Il male, in qualsiasi forma si possa presentare, è sempre una falsa credenza, che sorge da un falso concetto di Dio e della Sua creazione. Quando il male sia veduto in questo modo, ci si può innalzare al disopra di esso e sopraffarlo.

In *Miscellaneous Writings* (pag. 179) Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, scrive: "Nella nuova religione l'insegnamento è: 'Egli non è qui; la Verità non è nella materia; egli è risuscitato; la Verità significa di più per noi—è più vera, più spirituale'. Possiamo dire questo oggi? Abbiamo abbandonato la coscienza della malattia e del peccato in cambio di quella della salute e della santità?" La Scienza Cristiana è una religione di salute e di gioia e di dominio sul male. Che lietezza ci reca il sapere che il male non è mai vero, mai un fatto! Non dobbiamo mai accettare le suggestioni dell'errore. Il bene soltanto è vero e reale. In quanto rifiutiamo di accettare il male come reale ed ammettiamo i fatti del vero essere—l'attualità spirituale della Verità e del bene—il male diminuirà e svanirà, ed il bene predominerà nella nostra esperienza.

Qualcuno può dire: "Sì, ma io sembro essere realmente di fronte ad una forma di male molto aggressiva ed allarmante. Che cosa farò?" Possiamo volgerci assolutamente a Dio, volgerci completamente via dall'errore, sapendo che non può essere vero poichè non è buono, e quindi che non può esistere nel regno di Dio. E Gesù ci ha insegnato che questo regno è entro di noi; che è a portata della nostra coscienza. Iddio guiderà ogni passo fuori dalle tenebre nella luce, nella conoscenza della Sua onnipresenza costante.

Quando Maria guardò nella tomba vuota per il Gesù personale, fu afflitta per non averlo trovato; ma quando si volse via dalla tomba essa contemplò il Cristo, la Verità sempre presente, che le parlò di Vita eterna. Le tombe vuote di credenza materiale non contengono verità o felicità. Mrs. Eddy dice (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, pag. 258): "Per la donna al sepolcro, curvata dall'angoscia di un forte affetto, una parola, 'Maria,' infranse la tristezza coll'amore di Cristo che tutto conquista. Allora venne la sua risurrezione ed il suo compito di gloria, di conoscere e di fare la volontà di Dio,—nelle parole di San Paolo: 'Riguardando a Gesù, duce e perfetto esempio di fede, il quale per la gioia che gli era posta dinanzi sopportò la croce sprezzando il vituperio, e s'è posto a sedere alla destra del trono di Dio.'" Noi pure possiamo trovare il nostro "compito di gloria" nel dimostrare che la volontà di Dio per tutti i Suoi figliuoli è soltanto il bene e che ci è dato il dominio sopra ogni male qui oggi, non in un futuro lontano.

L'intento di Dio per tutti è bene infinito. Non limitiamoci col guardare al senso esterno, materiale, delle cose; ma coll'accettare umilmente la Verità apriamo i nostri cuori al suo sviluppo nelle nostre vite. In questo modo non soltanto saremo benedetti, ma benediremo molti altri. L'uomo di Dio esprime la Vita nella salute, bontà, integrità, abbondanza, attività lieta.

Vedere ogni uomo quale riflessione od espressione di Dio significa elevare non soltanto la nostra coscienza, ma tutti quelli che le nostre vite toccano. Allora invero possiamo comprendere la grande prova della Verità e dell'Amore data da Gesù ed il suo trionfo sul peccato, la malattia e la morte. Ed egli lasciò questa prova per il profitto di ognuno, ed ognuno può cominciare proprio al punto in cui si trova ad affermare il suo dominio quale figliuolo di Dio. Gesù disse: "Va' dai miei fratelli, e di' loro: Io salgo al Padre mio e Padre vostro, all'Iddio mio e Iddio vostro" (Giovanni 20:17). In sostanza egli disse che tutti quelli che fanno la volontà di Dio sono i suoi fratelli. Questo è vero perchè Dio è il nostro solo genitore. La nostra risurrezione verrà in quanto ci volgiamo a Dio e cerchiamo di fare la Sua volontà. Ogni giorno possiamo innalzarci nella coscienza di quello che la Vita, Iddio, realmente è. L'ultimo verso del poema menzionato sopra suona così:

"Vivendo umilmente come il Maestro,
Che da Dio fu glorificato,
Guardando sempre al fulgore
Del suo meraviglioso periodo pasquale;
Liberi da timore, da pena e tristezza,
Rendendo a Dio l'onore dovutoGli,
Ogni giorno sarà una Pasqua
Ripiena di nuove benedizioni."

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per iscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Place Where the Rain Is Born

THE ZAMBESI RIVER rises in the Congo and and travels eastward nineteen hundred miles before it empties into the Indian Ocean. When the journey is about half over, while the river is passing through Rhodesia, it makes its famous drop. . . .

The falls are so complex in their formation, so tremendous in size and overwhelming in their action, and in the speed of their action, that there is nothing to which they can be compared. And when one has nothing on which to base a comparison, the difficulties of description are almost insuperable. How, for instance, would you describe an iceberg to an Amazonian Indian? . . . For that matter no one has ever described a sunset. . . . In such literary difficulty, our minds groping for figures and words that don't exist, we frequently call for the ancient palfrey, Pegasus, and gallop away cloaked in a haze of rhetoric.

Well, I have just returned from such a gallop and it now lies in the waste basket where it belongs. . . . Therefore I'll stick to facts.

Victoria Falls are three hundred and fifty feet high. They are twice the height of Niagara Falls.

Victoria Falls are one mile and a quarter wide. They are twice the width of Niagara Falls.

The wet season in Rhodesia is from January to July. In the middle of the wet season, when the Zambesi is at its highest, forty million tons of water an hour, seven hundred thousand tons a minute, pour over Victoria Falls. . . .

On top of the precipice opposite the falls is a forest of evergreens upon which the spray constantly descends. Thrown up from below until it is high above the forest, the spray comes down like continuous rain.

The white man calls the forest The Rain Forest.

The natives give it a more beautiful name. The Place Where the Rain is Born.—From "Mumbo Jumbo, Esquire—A Book about the Two Africas," by JAMES SAXON CHILDERS. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

"O Bella Libertà"

THE MOON SHONE on the Boboli Gardens and the Arno. Between two cypress boles we looked at the city far below, for we had climbed the hill beyond the gate of Michelangelo, and somewhere far down in the shadow the Duomo and the Campanile and Santa Croce slept. Their sculptured walls and towers, their gilding and their ornamental bronze were melted into the darkness of the narrow streets.

The length of the Lungarno lamps bobbed like a fringe of gold beads on black velvet, a velvet deep and lustrous such as the Medici looms might have woven in their quattrocento pride, a cut velvet with a pattern of trees and hills. Peering across the moonlit gardens to where San Felice brooded, behind the Pitti Palace, we began together:

"I heard last night a little child go singing
'Neath Casa Guidi windows, by the church,
O bella libertà, O bella!—stringing
The same words still on notes he went in search
So high for, you concluded the upspringing
Of such a nimble bird to sky from perch
Must leave the whole bush in a tremble green,
And that the heart of Italy must beat,
While such a voice had leave to rise serene
'Twixt church and palace of a Florence street."

* * *

Even then those words which Elizabeth Barrett Browning composed on the tiny balcony overlooking San Felice seemed to hold a strange message for us, a hidden meaning. There were other words, too, in the silence that followed our quoting, words that pressed upon us in the cypress shade, words that might have been uttered centuries before. Never, in any other city, has the past seemed such a living part of the present; nowhere except in Florence has it seemed to me to beat in the same continuous rhythm.

The moon's beams filtered through the branches. The air was sweet with jasmine and oleander. The slight sounds that came to us as we walked downhill were the purr of the trams on their way to Fiesole and the splashing of water from the stone mouths of the fountains. The massive yellow houses of the city were close-shuttered against the prying gaze of the passerby, but light flowed from the restaurants and out onto the sidewalk tables in a little square, where a string quartet played selections from Puccini's operas.

* * *

It is the music of Puccini on the radio which brings that night in Florence to my memory now. Eduardo expected to be called for military service. It was becoming more and more difficult to pursue his art studies. He was worried about the ever-tightening control Il Duce was exerting over the people. There was Pietro, the son of the laundress, who had left home expecting to go to Abyssinia. He had a card in his pocket entitling him to a piece of land, but on reaching the coast had been put aboard a vessel going to Spain. There were the reports of others pushed into Franco's army and urged forward under compulsion, to fight a battle in which they had no interest.

* * *

As Eduardo talked, and a waiter brought thin soup to our table on the sidewalk, I thought of the long procession of mourners I had passed at Ventimiglia, near the French border, and the villager's brief explanation, "from the war." It was during the indispensable "course farinaceous," to make a crude translation, that Eduardo mentioned his admiration for Rupert Brooke and recited

"And laughs the immortal river still
Under the mill, under the mill?
Say, is there Beauty yet to find?
And Certainty? And Quiet kind? . . .
Stands the Church clock at ten to three?
And is there honey still for tea?"

And then we talked of Shelley and Byron, the Brownings and Keats, and other poets of my own native land who had lived in Italy and loved it for its beauty, who had found there a freedom no longer to be enjoyed. And, as we spoke of freedom, Eduardo glanced behind him, cautious lest he be overheard in any statement that might be construed as treason.

* * *

Where he is now I do not know. If he has survived it is probable he is in foreign service, and a reluctant opponent of those "enemies" he so much admired, whose poetry had become his poetry.

There are certain values which warfare cannot change, and while this may not be the advisable time to discuss them, the strains from Puccini's operas recall so forcibly that feeling of timelessness and of the universality of art that I find myself once more thinking of that Florence where a child could go singing: "O bella libertà!"

PEARL STRACHAN

Her Great Cities Are All on the Sea

THE SCENIC GRANDEUR of Athens is so entirely different from that of other countries in Europe as to demand a different order of descriptive terms. Beauty, grandeur, sublimity, are not wanting in Italy, Switzerland, and many other of the favorite lands of the traveler. But for the ineffable enchantment of sea and sky at Naples; the stately splendor of Rome; the picturesque towers and domes and historic old palaces or charming villas of Florence . . . —for all these and many other of the especial happy hunting-grounds of the traveler and sojourner, it is possible to give a reason for one's rapture; but in this palpitating, shimmering, dazzling radiance of the Athenian scene one is only conscious of ethereal spaces. The ground, the buildings, are all white. The streets are of the glittering white of the Paris boulevard. The graceful pepper trees with their swaying fringe line every street, turning it into an avenue embowered in green. The vast plain of Attica is accentuated by the Acropolis in the center, its noble temples seeming to fairly hang in the air like a vision disclosed of Paradise. Far away gleams the silver line of the sea; the peaks of Pentelicus and Hymettus sharply accentuate themselves against the line of the horizon; diagonally opposite the Acropolis rises Mount Lycabettus, over nine hundred feet high, crowned with the chapel of San Georgio; the lonely monument to Philopappus, on the summit of the hill bearing his name, is silhouetted against the melting blue of the sky; Mars Hill lies near the Acropolis; and encircling and guarding all, like solemn, spectral shades from some unexplored region of Persephone, is the Violet Crown of the mountains that enchanted the muse of Pindar. Sea and sky dominate, as they have always dominated, the Hellenic kingdom. The national epic of Greece is a story of maritime adventure; her great cities are all on the sea; and Greek civilization and Greek culture are inextricably interwoven with cruise and adventure. Every bay and gulf and inlet is still vocal with its legends of heroes who were companions of the gods. That Ulysses should

". . . sail beyond the sunset
And the paths of all the western stars . . ."

is a part of the very fiber of local color and tradition.—From "Athens, the Violet-Crowned," by LILIAN WHITING. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

To Cloudless Nights

You, in your corner of this sphere
(A sea and many mountain peaks away),
Are closer for the stars. Not where
You stand nor I, but where our eyes
Are fastened. The common focal point belies
Expanse of sea or stretch of land,
This wind your breath, this warmth your hand.

ELISABETH BRYAN WILKINSON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

Berlin Opens "Contact" Points ..... *By Joseph C. Harsch*

Our much-berated Department of State does not, contrary to some popular opinion, spend its entire time and energy on what its critics consider schemes to thwart Gen. Charles de Gaulle. Right now it has two more problems on its hands which are absorbing a great deal more time than anything to do with France.

One of these is Germany's most recent move in the field of diplomatic warfare. The other is Finland, and the whole future of Scandinavia, which is linked closely to the Finnish question.

As for Germany, the problem is exactly how to interpret the strategic placing in Stockholm, the Vatican, and Madrid of the three supposedly most reasonable-minded men in the German foreign service, and what to do about it.

The men are Hans Thomsen, who was for many years in the German Embassy in Washington; Hans Heinrich Dieckhoff, last German Ambassador here and First Secretary of the Embassy in London at an earlier period, and Baron Ernst von Weizsaecker, who for years has been a sort of permanent Undersecretary of State in the Foreign Office in Berlin.

Good Contact Points

Herr Thomsen was the first of the three to be moved outside of Berlin. He was shipped to Stockholm months ago. Now Baron von Weizsaecker is shipped to the Vatican and Herr Dieckhoff to Madrid. All three are neutral points. All three are places where British and American viewpoints and interests are well represented. All three, therefore, are points where supposedly "reasonable-minded" Germans conceivably might hope to establish contact with Anglo-American groups, if they so desired.

However, here is another side to the picture. These three men knew a great deal about Britain and the United States. They knew our feelings, they knew something about our joint capacity to withstand the appearances of defeat in the early years of the war and our potential determination to rise from that appearance of defeat in a new strength which would carry on the fight—perhaps far beyond Germany's capacity to keep up.

They are the kind of men that Joachim von Ribbentrop would be likely to use if he wanted to put out "peace feelers" to try to "soften" our war effort. But they are also the kind of men who very easily may have been taking a line in Berlin increasingly at odds with Herr von Ribbentrop's.

All three of the men have elements of integrity in them. All three are reputedly more loyal to Germany than to the Nazi Party. If they believed firmly that Germany was bound to lose the war in the end, they perhaps would begin counseling steps which would be extremely unpopular to Hitler himself, and even more unpopular to Herr von Ribbentrop, the fabricator of Hitler's diplomacy who has staked everything on total victory. If Herr Thomsen, Herr Dieckhoff and Baron von Weizsaecker were beginning to advise Herr von Ribbentrop or Hitler to start trimming sail, they were lucky to be sent anywhere but to a concentration camp.

Of course, they may not have dared come out openly with such counsel. Another possible explanation is that, like Count Ciano in Italy, they saw the handwriting on the wall and took the initiative themselves to be moved to neutral countries as a sheer act of personal escape from the changes they see ahead.

Washington certainly is not at all sure of the motives behind the move. But it does smell something of a suspicious nature, and it is watching the behavior of the three gentlemen with great care. The danger is, of course, that all three will begin to preach a doctrine of "sweet reasonableness"—a kind of preaching they practiced for years before the war—for some new and insidious purpose. It might fit in with the Spanish peace move. It might be the beginning of another attempt to persuade Britain and America to call off the war in the West and let Germany finish Russia unhampered. It also could be a pure diversion, to get our guard down against a military move in the West.

Scandinavia Watches Russia

Even more disturbing than the movements of the three German diplomats is the implication of the German propaganda charge that the Russians have massacred 10,000 Polish officers. The source of the story is German, and Germany has the blood of many times 10,000 Poles on its own hands. Yet it is put out at a time when the changing fortunes of war have made the small nations of Eastern Europe suddenly more Russian than German conscious. There is no evading the fact that the Scandinavian countries, for example, are afraid of Russia.

The "Polish officers" story is designed shrewdly to stir their fear of Russia just at a time when we are counting on increasing hostility to Germany. It is a bad business which is not made any better by the fact that Moscow over the past week has let its relations with Poland degenerate to the danger point.

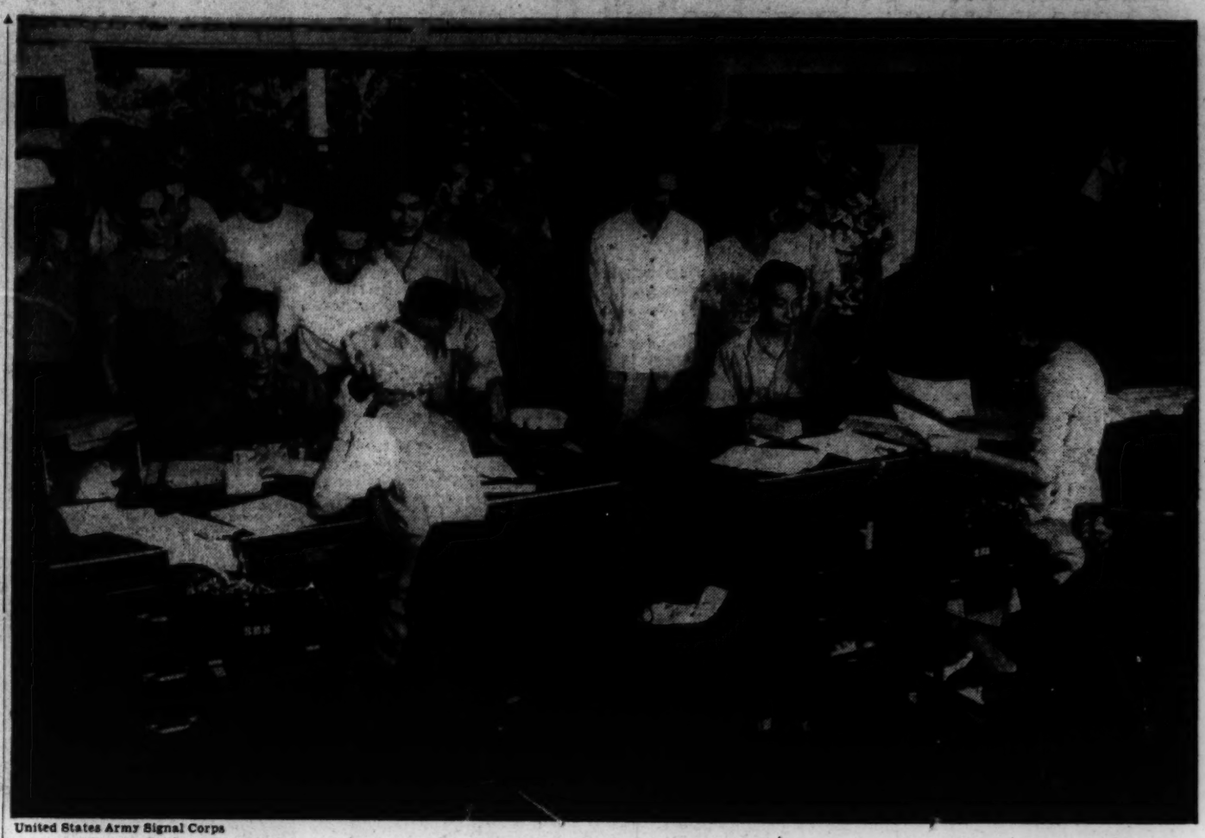
Poland got little thanks from Russia for having been the first to resist Germany—and some quarters see in it very clear Russian intention to have back some once-Russian territory which was Polish from 1918 to 1940. That frightens them. Now comes the "atrocity" story which the Poles take seriously enough to ask for a neutral investigation.

Perhaps the best way of redressing the balance would be an Anglo-American landing in Norway.

Japanese Youth of Hawaii Show Their Patriotism

Rush to enlist in Army for war service takes edge from criticism after Pearl Harbor.

A new unit arrived at Camp Shelby, Miss., one day last week. It was a compact, streamlined army, with its own infantry, field artillery, engineers, and medical personnel. But it probably means more than an ordinary well-equipped army to most of the 4,000 men in it. For they are Japanese-Americans from the continental United States and from Hawaii. In the article which follows, William Norwood, The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent in Honolulu, writing as 2,500 of these inductees left there, tells what effect this may have on the Japanese-American situation in Hawaii.



United States Army Signal Corps

Hawaiian-Born Japanese Crowd Into a Selective Service Office in Honolulu to Volunteer for the Army

These young American citizens of Japanese ancestry seen waiting to enlist, answered the call to join a specially formed military unit. This unit, made up of Japanese-Americans from Hawaii and from continental United States, has recently arrived at Camp Shelby, Miss., for training.

By William Norwood

HONOLULU—Hawaii's residents of Japanese ancestry have a new stake in this war; a new cause to hope and work for an American victory.

There is scarcely a Japanese family in these islands without a son, relative, or close friend in training for overseas combat service with the United States Army.

Twenty-six hundred nisei or Ajas (American of Japanese ancentry), as they are more familiarly known in Hawaii, have been accepted for overseas assignments, and 7,000 others have applied for military duty.

These are the young men who answered the Army's call in Hawaii for volunteers of Japanese descent.

To the Islanders this call was as welcome as an unexpected gust of cool wind on a humid day. It has tended to clear the atmosphere in Hawaii and ease the tension

Clouds Blow Away

Storm clouds have been blown away, at least temporarily, and have left a field of service stars twinkling from windows of the Murakami grocery; from Ogata's, the florist; from Aoki's market; from the windows of scores of Japanese homes, stores and shops throughout these islands.

It may be too early to make a complete appraisal of this event, but the Army's call for volunteers of Japanese ancestry and the ready response to that invitation have produced an evident lift in the morale of this community.

Not all criticism of the Japanese has been silenced. Not all of the suspicion and distrust has been removed, nor has the response to the Army's call been accepted as proof that all Japanese in Hawaii are loyal to the United States.

But the Army's decision to open its ranks to volunteers of Japanese descent is credited with doing more to promote Americanism in these islands than any other event since the start of the war, with the possible exception of the Midway victory over the Japanese invasion fleet.

The call came opportunely. Despite attempts by the Army and civilian agencies to preserve civilian morale and the interracial harmony for which this Territory is famed, criticism of the Japanese was becoming increasingly outspoken.

Criticism Increases

Not all of the criticism was coming from the "malihinis"—persons recently arrived from the mainland. Some long-time residents, the "kamaainas" as they are known here, were beginning to complain. They complained that Japanese were buying Honolulu real estate. Charges were made that the young men, excluded from war service because of their racial background, were becoming too numerous in civil-service positions and other governmental and commercial jobs from which "haole" or Caucasians had been called to war.

Instead of worrying about what their Japanese neighbors would do in the event Hawaii were attacked again, some residents were becoming increasingly concerned over the current and postwar economic aspects of the situation.

As long as there appeared to be some possibility the Japanese would be removed from Hawaii as they had been from the Pacific Coast, the complainants adopted the attitude of watchful, impatient waiting.

Then, when the Army let it be known that there was to be no mass evacuation of Japanese from these islands, because of transportation and labor shortages, rumblings which had been held in restraint became louder and more frequent.

Until the call came for volunteers even the most sympathetic friends of the Japanese in Hawaii, and many leaders within the Japanese community, admitted the war record of this group was spotty; there was about an even balance of pluses and minuses.

Opportunity Lacking

One explanation was that the Japanese in Hawaii had had no real opportunity to demonstrate their Americanism. True, they had purchased millions of dollars' worth of War Bonds and had donated thousands of dollars more to Army and Navy relief societies and to the American Red Cross; they had volunteered for labor battalions, and had given their blood to the plasma bank; they had not sabotaged any war projects; they had behaved well.

But all that was not enough to get them "off the spot." Except for a few hundred men who were drafted before the war, and who had not been entrusted with combat assignments, and a few others accepted since that time, the Ajas were not being taken by the Army. This discrimination not only dulled their enthusiasm but it accentuated the suspicion with which they are regarded by other members of the community. The situation also made it awkward for morale groups which were trying to promote Americanism among residents of Japanese descent.

Selling Americanism to the Japanese in Hawaii was like trying to sell automobiles now for delivery after the war. In attempting to promote belief in values and benefits to be derived from the American way, community leaders realized they were asking the Japanese to invest in something that would not be available to them in full measure until after the war, and delivery even then would depend on the scope of the victory.

So the Americanism program in Hawaii was dragging this anchor when the Army announced its decision to accept volunteers of Japanese ancestry, not for work battalions, but to fight overseas for the United States of America.

Hawaii's original quota was 1,500. When the registration was closed Feb. 28, almost six times that number had volunteered. In the Honolulu Post Office, which employs 45 persons of Japanese descent, all 45 signed up. At Waialua plantation on Oahu, there were 203 persons eligible to answer the call; 196 responded. There were 41 Honolulu policemen of Japanese parentage; all volunteered. There was a similar response from nearly every branch of the community. The recruiting campaign was thoroughly organized. It was "put over" as Hawaii is accustomed to "putting over" any drives or answering any challenge of this kind. The Army printed and, with the cooperation of civilian groups, distributed recruiting posters. Pictures and stories were prepared for the papers. Honolulu merchants made their window-display space available for posters and photographs.

It was evident from the first that the original quota of 1,500 would be surpassed several times. Late in March the quota had been increased to 2,600 and approximately 7,000 other volunteers were hoping the quota would be raised again.

This call for volunteers is regarded as an effective answer to critics who have been complaining that the Japanese in Hawaii were getting fat off the war. The young Ajas who have been wanting a better chance to demonstrate their Americanism have been provided the challenge for which they have been waiting. And many of the older folks, now with sons or relatives in the United States Army, have been yanked off the fence and tied to an American victory.

For this reason, the Army's call is expected to do more to complete the break with Japan and to root out remnants of Japanism in Hawaii than all previous Americanization efforts.

The Country Speaks: Akron, Ohio

Rubber From Jungle via Old Trading Methods ..... *By Helen S. Waterhouse*

An Akron man is today on his way to South America to direct one section of the gigantic undertaking for bringing crude rubber out of the wilderness of the Amazon River jungle.

The task of penetrating this vast wilderness where rubber trees are scattered over uncounted millions of acres is being tackled from two sides. One section is moving west, up the mighty Amazon River from the Atlantic Coast, and another is moving east, from the Pacific Coast through Peru and over the snow-topped Andes Mountains to the headwaters of the Amazon and its tributaries.

J. J. Pesaric of the B. F. Goodrich Company is the man now en route to South America to take charge of the organization of the Peruvian section in steaming jungles east of the towering Andes.

Mr. Pesaric has been lent to the Rubber Development subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to direct the rubber gathering venture. Until he left for his undertaking he had been in Washington since January, preparing for the work.

Traveling by Plane and Mule

Knowing the country where he is heading like a book, Mr. Pesaric is traveling by airplane and mule train. He was the B. F. Goodrich representative in South America from 1937 to 1940.

The work of organizing the natives to collect the rubber is well under way, he said before his departure. The jungle area has been surveyed from the air and technical men have moved through large sections of the Peruvian wilderness, selecting sites for trading stations and villages. Equipment for the movement through the territory is being taken in by the Development Corporation which is using speed boats and barges on the navigable streams.

The fact that in the spring the foliage of rubber trees changes color as do maple trees in the autumn made possible the aerial survey of the jungle and the spotting of large groups of rubber trees, Mr. Pesaric said.

The technical men were able to arrange their plans by use of these maps, showing where the largest groups of trees are located. Tapping of the trees will begin in August and the rubber will go down stream to the mouth of the Amazon to be shipped to the United States.

Natives Get Paid Only in Goods

The Development Corporation is doing business with the native rubber gatherers through a village leader, to whom the natives will turn in their "biscuits" of 75 to 100 pounds of coagulated latex taken from the jungle rubber trees. They will coagulate the rubber in the smoke of their fires.

The United States is going back to the days of the North American Indian and the conquest of the West in attempting to revive the once-flourishing crude rubber business in South America. The natives are to be paid off in trade goods, Mr. Pesaric said, as they do not understand money and could not spend it for anything except trading station supplies if they had it. They are to be given guns, ammunition, knives, fish hooks, calico for the women, flashlights, sewing machines and scores of similar articles, in exchange for the rubber they bring in.

Mr. Pesaric will operate his boundless rubber collection domain from Cuczo, former capital of the ancient Incas. He will travel eight days by mule train from Cuczo to his jungle headquarters unless the 150-mile road now under construction is open sufficiently to permit cutting his trip shorter. The new road drops 12,000 feet from the height of the Andes to jungle level.

The new commercial manager of the Rubber Development Corporation in Peru was graduated from Akron University in 1929. He played tackle on the University's football team, and during his Goodrich service has served in a number of foreign posts.

To Change the Subject:

Washington Sideglances ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

Persistent William M. Jeffers, Rubber Administrator, recently visited the White House intent on seeing the President.

He was told to take his problem up with Economic Stabilizer James F. Byrnes, but refused.

"I'll sit right here until I can see the President," he insisted.

After waiting about an hour he was approached by a secretary. "Mr. Jeffers," he said, "it is useless for you to wait. The President is out of town."

"Humph," the rubber director is reported to have snorted. "He roams while I fiddle."

"Ladle to Gravy"

Senators who don't like President Roosevelt's "cradle-to-the-grave" social security proposals are calling them the "ladle-to-the-gravy" plan.

Verse Aids Memory

You can learn to name all the Presidents in order says Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi if you memorize this little verse that makes little sense but puts presidents in their place by the first letter of each word:

Washington and Jefferson met many a jeer.
Van Buren had troubles plenty to fear.
Poor bankbills let Johnson go home grumbling.
And Cleveland heard clearly McKinley's rumblings.
Till Wilson held currency Hooverly rare.

The first line gives the key to the first seven Presidents, Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson. And so forth.

To this we can add that you can remember the proper order of the Cabinet by the coined word "stwapnia," but you have to add "C" and "L" at the end for commerce and labor. The first "A" stands for Attorney General, rather than justice.

Rare Document

Friends of Congressional Librarian Archibald MacLeish are telling how he asked the Adams family of Boston for a rare Jefferson document for display in connection with the Jefferson Memorial dedication.

He offered to send an armed guard for it and to insure it for a grand sum. In return, he finally received a penny postcard saying the document was on the way. It came in a manila envelope, insured for $25.

He Ought to Know

If the Secretary of the Interior weren't a curmudgeon he might have been a Presbyterian minister.

Though his mother wanted him to be a minister, he reveals in his new autobiography, he took the position, "Better to be a highly successful curmudgeon than an indifferent preacher."

A "curmudgeon" in modern lingo is a "sour puss."

'Fruits' of Invasion

"American soldiers already have left an imprint on our country," says Mrs. Herbert Evatt, wife of the Australian Minister for External Affairs. "Doughnuts and waffles, along with hot dogs, have become very popular and pumpkin pie is being made for the first time in Australian homes."

Far West Calls Mexicans and Japanese to Man Farms

In its world-wide survey of food prospects as the war enters a new phase of devastation in its fourth year, The Christian Science Monitor presents a report from the Far West.

Food for Freedom
Sixteenth Article in a Series

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FARNCISCO, April 23—Thousands of Japanese will be at work on the farms and ranches of the Far West this year. Thousands of Mexican farm laborers are expected to be brought into the same area on contract. On the total number of these fulltime experienced workers available for the planting, growing, and harvesting seasons depends largely the hope for increased food production out here this year.

Last year, during harvest time, about 14,000 Japanese went from the 10 relocation centers throughout the West into the fields. This year, according to one most liberal estimate, 35,000 may be at work—all well outside of the coastal zone in which attack from the West must be expected constantly.

Last year, late in the season, only a few hundred Mexican laborers were brought north, chiefly for the sugar-beet harvest. This year it has been announced officially from Washington that requests have been made for 6,000 such workers. A member of the California Legislature recently announced that 60,000 will be needed.

Over-all estimates of food production, including livestock, grains, and vegetables, must be based on what are at present only partial reports. The trend is upward in livestock and in all "machine crops," but downward in the "hand crops," which include berries, lettuce, tomatoes.

States of the Far West are tightening their own belts, due to shortages of accustomed foods, while they proceed with the wartime task of producing more foodstuffs than ever before for others, and in the face of manpower and equipment handicaps greater than ever before experienced.

There is grousing and pessimistic talk, of course. There is a military axiom to the effect that the soldier who complains the most and the loudest is likely to be among the best in battle. In wartime this strange quirk seems to extend to the civil population. Much figurative wailing and gnashing of teeth in the cities due to food lacks and in rural districts over manpower apparently have only heightened the victory purpose of all.

Those so-called prophets who annually in ordinary times announce crop acreages, prospective crop yields, and probable crop prices, well in advance, are silent or impositive in the face of the many extraordinary factors which exist in this, the second harvest year of the war.

Imagine citizens of Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico being unable to buy at a moment's notice a big porterhouse steak or a leg of lamb! Why, the hills and valleys are full of them, on the hoof!

Reason explains quickly that the meats, butter, the sugar, the canned tomatoes, canned salmon, the thousand and one edible products of the Mountain and Pacific Coast States, once taken so much for granted, are serving on battle-fronts and feeding hungry peoples around the world. Selfishness and even habit compete with reason in this field: hence the complaining, which seems to grow less as rationing substitutes equity for the objectionable "black market."

Whole states which in 1942 depended on chance or the Federal Government to provide needed manpower at the right time for harvest, will depend on neither this year. Lines are being laid carefully to insure, if possible, against a repetition of crop losses.

"There is a natural shift in planting away from those crops which require much hand care through the growing season and still more hand work at the harvest, such as sugar beets and tomatoes," says John E. Pickett, Editor of the Pacific Rural Press. "Probably we will have about the same acreage this year as last, but much more of it will be planted to stock feeds, beans, and other crops which can be harvested with machines. There will be a great deal of 'hogging down' this year, meaning more meat in prospect later on. Even with these substitutions for the hand-care crops there will be need in harvest time for many thousands of Mexican laborers from below the border, and for as many men as possible who may be furloughed from the armed forces for 60 to 90 days."

California, with its wide diversity of crops and year-around production, will have its own arrangement for mobilization of manpower for its farms this year. A Food and Fiber Production Act has been enacted into law by the State Legislature, its purpose "to achieve the maximum production and availability of food and fiber from the farms of this State, to provide for the most effective use of existing farm labor and facilities, and to augment such labor and facilities."

Co-ordination Planned

The law will be administered by a California Farm Production Council, through a director, who will co-ordinate the facilities of each of the State's 58 counties. The Director is given wide powers to recruit, distribute, and place farm labor, arrange for the transportation, housing, and food supplies of agricultural workers and also assist in making labor available to the processors of farm products. Establishment of student harvest camps is provided for.

Members of the Council will be farmers. The law has been referred to as "California's declaration of independence," but Gov. Earl Warren, who recommended the law and called a special session of the Legislature in the midst of a regular session for its passage, has pointed out that it is designed to supplement the manpower activities of Federal agencies rather than to supplant them.

Indispensable, of course, is the farmer himself.

The number of persons engaged in nonagricultural work in California has been increasing rapidly since before the war. Latest figures show that 1,055,000 persons in both wage and salary classifications are employed in the manufacturing industries; 2,667,000 are employed in all nonagricultural establishments. The farms, meanwhile, have been drained of workers both by the armed services and higher-paid urban pursuits such as shipbuilding and aircraft building.

"California agriculture never will be guilty of a sitdown strike," David Davidson, Chairman of the California War Board of the United States Department of Agriculture, said in a public statement. "I do not minimize the many real obstacles in the way of this year's food production, but if I correctly judge the temper of California's farmers, they will never be content to say 'it can't be done.'" They are not, and are proceeding to prove it.

While Colorado's Gov. John C. Vivian argued with Federal officials the matter of draft deferment for agricultural workers, Denver meat markets just before rationing took effect were virtually bare of meats.

Colorado Plans Increase

It was estimated that Colorado farmers generally, great producers of sugar beets, melons, celery, and other food crops, would plant 3 per cent more acreage this year than last. It is believed there will be acreage increases in corn, barley, potatoes, and beans. There is more livestock than last year, and heavier snow in the mountains insures irrigation water for both crops and pasturage.

Although many men are going back to the farms from cities as the result of Federal instruction to shift to essential industries, and in spite of prospects of greater numbers of Japanese and Mexican laborers being used, some Coloradoans are concerned about the manpower outlook. On the other hand, Lyman Andrews of the Great Western Sugar Company reports that labor will be sufficient to handle the beet crop. This crop will be reduced this year rather than expanded, since it is one which requires much hand labor.

Portland, Ore., is another of the West Coast's war-busy industrial centers which has paid for its spectacular industrial boom in terms of food shortages. One of the Northwest's primary meat-packing centers, Portland, like its sister cities on the Coast, has been short of meat many times since last Thanksgiving.

An Agricultural Adjustment Administration sign-up of farmers indicates an increase of production from Oregon's fertile and diversified farms for this year. Last year, with all conditions ideal except in the manpower field, Oregon raised bumper crops.

"Farmers are co-operating to the fullest extent with the Government's request for increased production," says Gov. Earl Snell. "I'm inclined to think at this time that Oregon will be on the side that shows an increase. However, labor problems are serious."

Some of Oregon's experts in the agricultural field are not as optimistic as the Governor.

Whole families are being imported from the Middle West for Oregon dairies. It is estimated by one authority that 9,000 more agricultural workers will be needed this year. Grange Masters of three northwestern states recently advised President Roosevelt:

"Present farm labor shortages are so critical as to imperil the food production program for 1943 and, with little relief in sight, farmers are deeply concerned as to their ability to maintain present production capacity or to make the necessary increases requested."

Washington Feels Pinch

In Washington, both Seattle and Tacoma, with their populations increased by wartime industries, have lately felt the pinch of food shortages. This, despite the fact that Washington, like all far western states, always produces foodstuffs far beyond its own needs.

Washington is prepared to increase production of essential foods on a basis of the required national quota. Farmers generally have signed up for increases, and early plantings of truck crops indicate the 1943 goal may even be exceeded.

Gov. Arthur B. Langlie, estimates an increase of 5 to 10 per cent. More than 3,000,000 acres were harvested last year. The increase, however, will be in volume rather than acreage, because thousands of acres of some types of wheat or rye have been taken out of production.

Large increases expected are in dry cheese, and in potatoes, corn, and vegetables for processing. Production of strawberries, cantaloupes, cucumbers, and lettuce for shipping is being reduced owing to the excess of hand labor involved.

The problem of labor supply and demand which is being handled by Federal agencies is co-ordinated with the Governor's committee of 16 men representing all types of farming and all parts of the State. A citizens' farm-labor army of 90,000 is needed for the peak season, in addition to Mexicans being brought in, and Japanese who will be available from relocation centers. Increased farm wages and lower living costs are taking farm families back to the rural districts from shipyards and airplane factories.

As this is written most city dwellers of the Far West are undoubtedly hungry for some of their erstwhile favorite delicacies, and farms obviously are geared to the production of more "plain, wholesome food." By this method there will be more to send abroad to the warriors and workers of the United Nations.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Lonely Job of Forest Lookout Undertaken By Many Women as Patriotic Service

By Margaret March-Mount
U. S. Forest Service
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If a woman likes to live alone in a glass house and loves to read and write, she will enjoy the life of the forest lookout. But she must be alert to guard America's timber, now vital to victory. While there is enchantment in woods work, women regard it primarily as patriotic service for five trees are needed for each soldier.

Foresters expect that school teachers, college professors and students, part-time business men, and husky boys of 16 and 17 will seek forest protection jobs this season. The best qualified, whether men or women, will be employed.

Women are rarely sent alone to remote mountain stations, but often serve as part-time lookouts, taking full charge when their husbands are chasing smoke. Food and supplies must often be packed in on animals or on the lookout's back from the end of the road. At some Rocky Mountain stations, the last part of the ascent is made over stairs and pole ladders.

Many forest protection women are wives or daughters of guards, lookouts, or other personnel, and usually live with husband or father. Sometimes two women, or perhaps a mother with a grade-school-age son, are assigned to a lookout station.

Many in Oregon

H. J. Andrews, Regional Forester, Portland, reports that 246 women have been hired to fill all the forest fire protection positions adapted to women next summer on the national forests in Oregon and Washington. Many of these are school teachers and wives of men in the military services.

The women will be stationed on lookouts to detect fires, patrol campgrounds, register forest visitors, drive fire trucks, serve as alternate fire dispatchers, cook for fire crews, attend the telephone switchboard and do clerical work in rangers' offices.

Women lookouts will be employed at lookout stations where the fire guard's duties are limited to fire detection, and do not involve searching for and fighting forest fires. Experienced men are sought where jobs involve traveling cross-country many miles at night over mountainous terrain with a heavy pack of fire-fighting equipment to completely extinguish a fire.

The primary duties of a lookout are to spot fires, get compass bearings, and telephone the nearest ranger. Trail clearing and other jobs are saved up for rainy days.

The dispatcher must know the lookouts and guards, reinforcement crews, supply sources, and communication lines. She may have to keep tab on a number of fires at a time and co-ordinate movements.

Serve in East

In Massachusetts seven observers out of a total of fifty are women. Four of them have been in service for several years; three of them hold radio operator's licenses and are located in towers equipped with short-wave radio. Pennsylvania customarily employs from one to six women in this work and anticipates a heavy use this year; Virginia, ten or twelve on 99 towers, an increase of about thirty per cent; Connecticut has fourteen women on 18 towers.

While women are not permitted to work at too hazardous jobs, they often make up in versatility. One forest ranger reports the employment of a young woman who can handle his pack string of mules, drive the fire truck, operate a pump, write shorthand, and type his official letters.

Training schools will be conducted this season in some forests. In others, individual instruction will be given on duty. Those women accustomed only to modern gadgets will be taught the technique of chopping wood, lighting fires, cleaning kerosene stoves, and shining gasoline lanterns.

Townspeople Help

In the Salmon Forest in Idaho last June, thirty-two women took a training course given for townspeople as fire cooks, camp bosses, radio operators, and timekeepers. During the fire season they packed tool units and emergency rations, made bags for pack outfits, repaired tents and parachutes, drove trucks, and operated night radios.

The coastal areas of the South, where lookout towers are in or near farming communities, afford many opportunities for women. The Southern Region of the Forest Service, Atlanta, has seventy-five regular lookouts, 100 AWS (Aircraft Warning Service) Alternates, twenty FFFS (Forest Fire Fighters Service), six dispatchers, and forty telephone operators on the State and Federal Fire Control program — all subject to call twenty-four hours a day, except the AWS, which has eight-hour shifts in manning the fire towers. They represent between five and ten per cent of the personnel, exclusive of actual fire fighters. All but the telephone operators have entered within the year.

A few Michigan women have passed the fire warden and tower-man examinations. Michigan's new FFFS is to be assisted by the WASPs (Women's Auxiliary Service Patrol). Women "man" the Bryantsville and Shoals towers in Indiana, and Hoosier women are learning to spot fires while driving tractors.

In 1942, 18-year-old Miss Mary Tonkovich was lookout on the 100-foot Ely (Minn.) Tower, replacing a man for the armed services. She will be re-employed this year.

Last summer the 17-year-old daughter of a packer worked as a dispatcher in the back country of the Bitterroot National Forest in Montana, a district served by plane and pack mule. She knew her territory by heart and received a good rating.

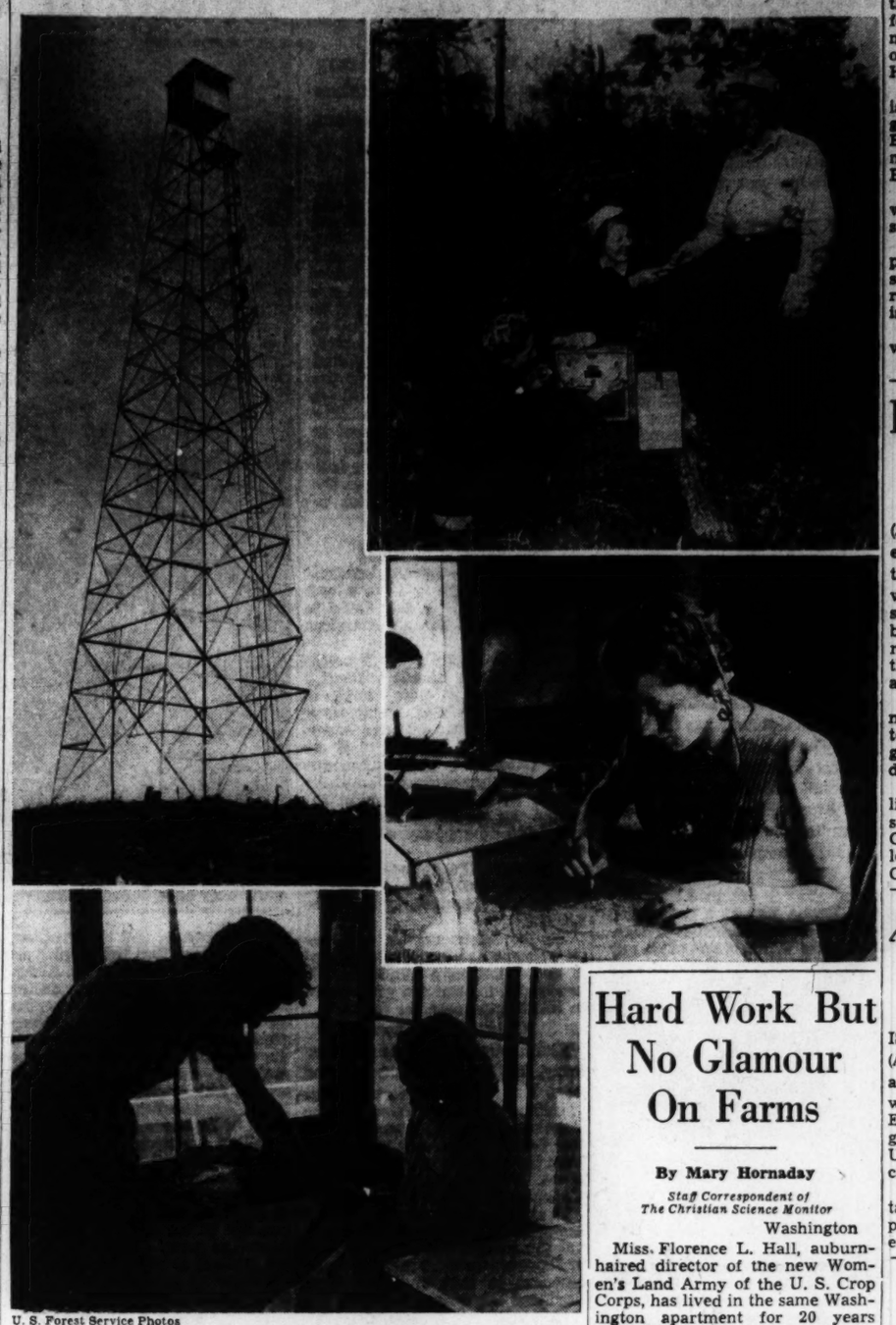
In the summer of 1941 Mrs. Max Tripp "dispatched" in northern Idaho, as well, foresters say, if not better than the ordinary man. Her husband worked nearby as a timber scaler, and they enjoyed the season together.

Some "Smell Smoke"

A lookout is more content with his family "on the job," and this means additional eyes watching for blazes. Cows are not particularly contented in remote parts. One lookout supplied the baby's milk rations by pasturing a goat. Before the war, forest wives frequently played hostess to vacationists.

Foresters do not expect women really to fight fires, but this does not prevent increasing numbers from volunteering on the fire line, notably in the Ozarks. Arkansas is proud of Mrs. Ethyl Curtis Gaffney, Special Emergency Forest Ranger, who not only "smells smoke" but has had to deal with sabotage. She totes a gun and holds her tongue.

An aspirant to the high places may well conclude that no "sissies" need apply. Applications come from all ages between 15 and 65, but foresters have been chary about encouraging women for these jobs in what has been almost wholly a man's field. It is the consensus, however, that a rugged outdoor woman who can take care of herself in the woods may become a top lookout.



U. S. Forest Service Photos

(Upper left) A lookout's job means a high climb at the Elk River station, Chequamegon National Forest, Wisconsin; (upper right) Joyce Meress and Esther Intermill operate portable radio in Nicolet National Forest, Wisconsin; (lower right) Mrs. Max Tripp whom Northern Idaho foresters say is a better "dispatcher" than most men; (lower left) Time out for domesticity in the Colt Mountain Lookout, Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Idaho.

Best-Fed People on Continent Found to Be Those in Reich

LONDON, April 23 (AP)—Germans are the best-fed persons in continental Europe and the Jews in the Polish ghettos are the worst-fed, Mr. Dingle M. Foot, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Economic Warfare, told the House of Commons today.

Information reaching his Ministry, he said, showed that rations generally are obtainable in France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Slovakia, Hungary, and Bulgaria.

Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece, Norway and Finland frequently run short.

The situation in Greece improved since the Allies started sending relief shipments. A bread ration of 44 ounces weekly usually is available, he said.

Mr. Foot described the German weekly rations thus:

Meat—Normal consumers, 12½ ounces; night workers 19½ ounces; heavy workers, 25 ounces; very heavy workers, 33½ ounces; children, seven ounces.

Bread—Eighty ounces for normal consumers, up to 164 ounces for very heavy workers.

Fats—Seven ounces for normal consumers, up to 20 ounces for very heavy workers.

Sugar—Eight ounces for all consumers.

Potatoes—140 ounces.

Milk—Three to nine pints a week for children, according to age. None for adults.

Mr. Foot declared that Italians get five to seven ounces of meat, 4½ ounces of sugar, 3½ ounces of fats, and 37 to 110 ounces of bread a week, according to the work they do. The rations are not always obtainable in some districts.

In Norway, sugar and fats frequently are nonexistent.

Bermuda Refugee Parley 'Scouts' Africa as Haven

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 23 (AP)—British and United States delegates to the conference here on the European refugee problem were understood today to be considering Africa as a major possibility for providing haven for European refugees, but it appeared that final decisions might be left to a later conference.

Although no details were announced, progress was reported toward the formulation of a program for consideration at a future date.

Military considerations were believed to have eliminated any possibility of negotiations with the German Government for the release of Jewish populations from German-occupied territory. Another private proposal that Germans interned in Allied countries be exchanged for Jews under Nazi control appeared to have been excluded from further discussion.

It was made clear at the outset of the conference that the blockade against the Axis would not be lifted to permit food to reach oppressed people unable to leave Europe.

Both delegations have been reticent about discussing positive relief steps and this was taken as an indication that these proposals would be left to an intergovernmental committee for decision.

It was regarded as almost certain that a reorganization committee would meet at an early date to act on recommendations of the Bermuda Conference.

Army Finds Japanese Shrine On U. S. Soil at Kiska Island

A BASE IN THE ANDREANOF ISLANDS, Alaska, April 1. Delayed (AP)—The Japanese have completed a shrine on Kiska Island for the worship of their ancestors and the Emperor, study of enlarged photographs taken from low-flying United States Army planes indicates.

The shrine is built on a mountainside, and the worshippers are protected by heavy stone and earthworks.

It faces toward Tokyo, and was erected on two levels, laboriously dug out of the mountains. There are 17 steps to the first level. To the second, the worshippers pass through an arch ["Torii"] and climb 15 steps. On this level there are two open-air altars.

The Kiska shrine is well policed.

If it follows the usual pattern, the altars should contain three relics of the first Emperor—a sacred mirror, a sacred sword and a sacred scroll.

Hard Work But No Glamour On Farms

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Washington

Miss Florence L. Hall, auburn-haired director of the new Women's Land Army of the U. S. Crop Corps, has lived in the same Washington apartment for 20 years but she has no illusion that farm work is easy or glamorous.

"The work is long and hard," she is warning women who might be attracted to the Land Army by its uniform or the thought of good country air.

A native of Port Austin, Michigan, and a graduate of Michigan Agricultural College, Miss Hall has been Extension Field Agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in charge of 12 northeastern states since 1928.

Like the farmer's wife, with whom she has done most of her nutrition, canning, and food supply work in the past, Miss Hall is now catapulted out of the farmhouse and into heavier work of the fields and barnyard by the manpower shortage.

Plenty of Jobs Waiting

The 60,000 women she has already started to enlist through state extension services will find a variety of jobs awaiting them on farms after they have had from three to six weeks training in state agricultural colleges.

Some of the jobs that the Department of Agriculture says nonfarm women can handle with brief training include: caring for poultry and preparing it for market, machine milking, cleaning the barns, keeping milk records, butter-making, cleaning pig-pens, herding sheep, tending victory gardens, picking fruit, making hay, farm errands, and painting.

The seasonal jobs they will be called upon to do include: weeding; picking, grading, and packing vegetables; picking cotton; harvesting fruits and vegetables; driving trucks to market; stacking peanuts and shocking grain.

In some cases members of the WLA will be used to do housework and thus relieve the farm wife for jobs in the fields that she could do if she had the time.

All members of the Land Army will be paid prevailing wages for unskilled farm labor unless they have special skills.

Miss Hall admits that she will have about as much of a job "selling" women farm hands to farms as she will have selling farm work to city women. "The farm attitude will largely determine whether the land army is a success," she says.

Buy Own Uniforms

Each member of the Army will buy her own uniform—a suit combining a navy blue cotton denim jumper-overalls, with a light blue blouse, a navy blue jacket and a visored cap of both shades of blue. A wrap-around skirt is provided for dress. They may change to regular dress in their off-hours.

Many members of the land army will move right in with the farmer's family, helping his wife with the cooking, washing, gardening and milk can washing. In cases where large numbers of women are needed to help out at certain seasons, they will be housed as were the "farmerettes" of the last war, in near-by camps.

Miss Hall emphasizes that there "will be nothing military about the land army. There will be no lieutenants, sergeants or captains," she says.

Members must meet two requirements. They must be over 18 and in good physical health.

'Freeze' Substitute Asked

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, today asked that the War Manpower Commission replace its job-freezing order with a policy "whereby employment stabilization will be governed solely through the operation of joint labor - managemeht stabilization agreements."

In a letter to WMC Chairman Paul V. McNutt, Mr. Murray also said there could not be "any real manpower mobilization on a piecemeal basis, which has been the approach of the War Manpower Commission to date." He said that there must be:

1. Correlation of the activities of those agencies which have jurisdiction over procurement, issuance of contracts, and disposition of raw materials with those in the Manpower Commission.

2. Full use of all available manpower, including Negroes, other racial groups, and women, with equality of employment opportunity and equal pay for equal work.

3. When job transfers are made to meet manpower shortages, payment of traveling expenses; provision for health, housing, and child-care facilities; protection of equal earnings to those on previous jobs; and protection of seniority and other rights under union agreements in the original place of employment.

Cereals Now Appear at Other Meals Than Breakfast

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gone are the days when cereal was as closely associated with breakfast as bread is with butter. For wartime, which brought food shortages, has had no effect on plentiful supplies of grain foods.

From now on, cereals will undoubtedly make their appearance at any meal in one form or another. As meat extenders in particular, they're tops. Rice, macaroni, or leftover cooked cereals can go into meat loaves or croquettes.

Now for some buying tips. Sad, but true, ready-to-serve cereals are more costly than those which require cooking. In all events, the best food value buys are always the whole grain cereals or those labeled "enriched."

To store cereals at home, keep either tightly covered in the packages or in a tightly covered can or jar. In warm weather, buy only limited quantities, since the fat content of whole grain makes them spoil more quickly when the thermometer rises.

To save fuel, cook enough for two meals at a time. If you keep the leftover cooked "mush" in a tightly-covered jar in the refrigerator, it will keep perfectly fresh. Combined with nuts, most leftover cereals make an ideal meat alternate.

Veal Tamale Pie

3 cups yellow corn meal
2 pounds ground veal shank
1 onion, minced
3 tablespoons meat drippings
1 cup tomato sauce
½ teaspoon chili powder
Salt and pepper

Cook corn meal in rapidly boiling salted water to the consistency of medium-thick mush. Brown meat and onion in meat drippings. Add tomato sauce, chili powder, salt and pepper, and simmer about 5 minutes. Line a greased casserole with three-fourths of the mush. Pour in the meat mixture and cover with remaining mush. Bake in a moderate oven about 45 minutes. Increase heat to 400°-450° F. and bake until top is brown, 10 or 15 minutes longer.

Home-Style Scrapple

2 large onions, peeled and minced
5 cups cold water
¾ pound sausage meat
1½ cups yellow corn meal
1 tablespoon salt
1 teaspoon poultry seasoning or sage
Dash of pepper
1 teaspoon celery seeds
½ teaspoon curry powder

Put onions and cold water in large kettle. Stir in sausage meat and simmer, uncovered, 10 minutes. Stir in corn meal gradually, add seasonings, stirring constantly. Simmer 10 minutes longer, stirring occasionally. Pour into greased loaf pan, chill until firm. Slice ¼-inch thick, and sauté in hot fat or oil until well browned on both sides. Makes about 30 slices.

Rice-Nut Loaf

3 tablespoons minced onion
2 tablespoons butter or margarine
3 cups cooked brown rice
¾ cup chopped nut meats
1½ teaspoons salt
½ teaspoon pepper
3 tablespoons minced green pepper
3 large tomatoes
1¼ cups cooked peas
2 cups medium white sauce
Parsley garnish

Sauté onion and pepper in butter until tender, stir them into rice together with nuts, salt and pepper. Blend thoroughly, then press into a well-oiled mold or loaf pan and steam for 30 minutes. Cut tomatoes in half, dust with salt; steam them for 20 minutes. Scoop out pulp and fill tomato shells with peas. Unmold rice loaf, garnish with tomatoes and parsley. Pour around them the white sauce to which scooped-out tomato pulp has been added.

Hominy and Nut Croquettes

2 cups cooked hominy
1 cup chopped nut meats
1 tablespoon butter or margarine
1 egg or two egg yolks
1 teaspoon onion juice
Salt and pepper

Combine ingredients in given order, form into balls. Dip balls into egg and crumbs as for croquettes or dip in corn meal instead of crumbs. Fry in hot fat (375° F.) or form into flat cakes, dip into flour and fry on a griddle.

Plenty of Gem Stones Despite War Problems

By Amy Lee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
New York

Sapphires and moonstones from Ceylon, zircons from Thailand, diamonds from South Africa, tourmalines from Brazil, South Africa, Madagascar, Maine, California, and Manhattan itself, peridots from the Island of Zebirget in the Red Sea, emeralds from Colombia, and the Urals—these, "nature's flowers that never fade," are the daily bread and beauty of Miss Gwynne Richards, who buys and sells gem stones.

The terms "precious" and "semi-precious" Miss Richards does not like, because of the general misapprehension of those terms. Only the rarity, durability, and beauty of a stone make it precious, not its current social position. For instance, although a ruby is not of equal social standing with a diamond, yet both these stones, together with the sapphire, are of the same family, differing only in color. Likewise, the emerald, aquamarine, golden beryl, and morganite (named for Mr. J. P. Morgan), considered as social unequals, are sister stones, with but different color charms, as among human sisters brown eyes may vie with blue, and blonde hair with brunette.

Today, with cargo space on carriers growing less, due to the war, with routes not always open, and with the acute silver problem threatening to cut off supplies to silver-using industries, buying is difficult, says Miss Richards. She is most concerned about the craftsmen who buy from her, for many of them live in remote parts of the United States. Some are handicapped, and without silver they may lose their only means of employment. "Because I live in New York, they look to me for everything, and expect me to know everything," Miss Richards says.

Papers of Stones

Each year she ships from two to three thousand papers of stones to these independent craftsmen, to small gift shop owners, to schools. These "papers of stones" are envelopes containing the cotton-wrapped gems. As each envelope is opened, an ever-new, breath-taking wonder awaits the watcher.

East meets West, North blends with South, in the starry parade of gems, forever varied and fascinating, every kind of stone has character . . . stones from above the equator different from stones from below.

Miss Richards found her way into the gem world via an exhibit of Sandwich glass held in Greenwich Village. "I knew Sandwich glass," she remarked, "but not jewelry." There she met the well-known craftswoman, Mrs. Hazel Blake French, who convinced her she should know jewelry better, and advised her to seek out Mr. Stephen Varni, precious stone dealer. Miss Richards did—and worked with Mr. Varni in his craft department for 12 years. For four years thereafter she was in business with a partner, and lately has been on her own. Of her gem career she says, "Anything of use to me has always come to me unsought. Whatever I ran after, always ran away."

Should Know Gems

Her intimate knowledge of gem stones, and her love for their inspiring beauty, justifies Miss Richards' concern for the public's all-too-general ignorance of gems: "People know the linen they buy in handkerchiefs, yet they seldom know what they're getting when they buy jewelry." The costume-jewelry craze she considers unfortunate, for it creates a tendency toward lower standards.

Many genuine stones, she points out, can be had for 25 cents up. The high price of many stones includes the name, the experience, and knowledge of the jeweler handling them. This accounts for the discrepancy between a stone's original price and its lower trade-in value.

Now busy filling orders for engagement and wedding rings for the men in service, Miss Richards solves the ring situation for men with less money to spend, as well as those with more, often with what she calls her Abie's Irish Rose combination—a zircon in a platinum setting, glamour for the modest price of about $50.

Ill Wind Blows Good in Detroit With New Home to Needy Family

DETROIT, April 23 (AP)—The smiles lighting the faces of Mrs. Chrissi Coloves and her four boys April 23 were as warming and gay as the spring sunshine itself.

Thanks to the valor of 10-year-old William, the group was leaving a ramshackle store-building home for a new place provided for them by an anonymous donor.

"Hully, gee whiz," said William, "tell me again!"

"My Billy boy—he's wonderful," exclaimed Mrs. Coloves through tears.

That was their reaction when the news of their sudden change in fortune was brought to them.

It was on account of Billy's court appearance Tuesday—all by himself—to fight, and win, an eviction suit. The Greek family's story of how Billy did the cooking and cared for three younger brothers while mother held down an $18-a-week laundry job got around town as a result. Billy's father is in an infirmary.

Then came the donor. Furthermore, he's giving Mrs. Coloves a job as a war worker.

"Oh, I shall work hard," she said. "I shall like that. I have relatives in Greece."

Hardship had been with the family since February, 1942, when their restaurant burned down. Mother Coloves, however, with Billy as next in command, kept the family together despite handicaps.

While his mother worked, Billy went to school and managed the household as well, taking care of little brothers Tony, George and Danny. Then the rent was raised from $20 to $30 a month and an eviction suit begun when Mrs. Coloves protested.

But Billy saved the day, the case being dismissed when the Court found that the landlord had failed to register with the Office of Price Administration. And there's a new home now.

Navy Clasps Show War Record

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—The Navy Department announced today it had authorized its personnel to wear clasps on their uniforms to indicate participation in the major campaigns of the war, and bronze stars to indicate action in the principal engagements.

The clasps are small bronze numerals worn in the center of the area ribbon. The numeral indicates the number of campaigns in which the wearer has taken part.

Campaigns for which clasps may be worn are: Central Pacific, Asiatic, Corregidor-Bataan, Aleutian Islands, New Guinea and Northwest Africa.

These engagements may be indicated by the bronze stars: Pearl Harbor, Wake Island, Makassar Straits, Marshall - Gilbert raids, Lombok Strait, Java Sea, Wake-Marcus raids, Salamaua, Tokyo raid, Coral Sea, Midway, Makin raid, Guadalcanal-Tulagi occupation and Savo Island battle, capture and defense of Guadalcanal, Battle of Eastern Solomons, Battle of Cape Esperance, Battle of Santa Cruz Islands, Algeria-Morocco occupation, Battle of Guadalcanal, Battle of Lunga Point, and Wake Island raid of December, 1942.

Woman Sends Part Of Rations to Army

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Texas woman has sent President Roosevelt a batch of unused ration stamps "for the soldiers who are fighting for our freedom."

In a letter made public April 23 by the Office of Price Administration, Mrs. Gertrude Buckingham of Milford said:

"Dear President, I have 86 points for March I didn't need and am sending them to you to be placed in the stockpile for the soldiers who are fighting for our freedom. I wish to donate these food-ration points to them. I have a son in the service and other relatives."

Points are not used by the Government to buy food for the armed forces, but Price Administrator Prentiss Brown praised Mrs. Buckingham's "true American spirit."

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KNOX SPREAD
Patent Applied For

1 teaspoonful Knox Gelatine
1 tablespoonful cold water
¼ pound butter
¼ teaspoonful salt
½ cup evaporated milk

1. Soften gelatine in the cold water.
2. Dissolve thoroughly over hot water.
3. Cut butter into small pieces and heat over hot water until soft enough to beat, *but do not melt the butter.*
4. Add dissolved gelatine and salt to the milk, having milk at room temperature. Gradually whip milk into butter with a Dover (or rotary) egg beater or electric mixer until milk does not separate.
5. Add coloring, if desired.
6. Pack in dish or container and place in refrigerator until hard. Keep in refrigerator when not in use.

Note: For making 1 lb. spread with ½ lb. butter—follow same directions, but double the ingredients called for in the ¼ lb.

For making 2 lbs. spread with 1 lb. butter, follow same procedure as above, using 1 envelope Knox Gelatine, ¼ cup cold water, 1 lb. butter, 1 teaspoonful salt, and one large can evaporated milk.

Note: Fresh milk may be substituted for evaporated milk, in same proportions and following same procedure (using preferably top of a quart bottle), in which case you would soften the gelatine in milk instead of water. In making two pounds of spread, you would use 1 pint of fresh milk.

The above recipe may also be used with Oleomargarine, as well as with ½ butter and ½ Oleomargarine combined.

Knox Spread is not suggested for frying, sautéing or greasing pans.

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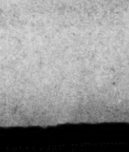

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President's Trip Is 'Secret,' But Nothing Is Kept From Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD PRESIDENTIAL SPECIAL, SOMEWHERE IN UNITED STATES, April 23 — President Roosevelt's Wartime travels, though temporarily secret, are being fully recorded.

His movements necessarily remain unpublished so long as knowledge of them would endanger his security, but they are being reported, as earlier dispatches already have shown, and will be made public in further detail when the trip is completed.

Actually this surprise inspection tour of military and naval installations on which Mr. Roosevelt is embarked is being covered by a larger corps of correspondents than accompanied him on his first secret tour across the country last fall.

In some newspapers deliberately misleading reports were published from Washington when it first became known confidentially to the press that the President was about to make another trip—reports which declared the White House was "rationing news," discriminating against particular correspondents, and throwing new barriers in the way of covering these wartime inspections.

President Always Visible

These accounts were misleading on the basis of information available in Washington. They are untrue on the basis of developments on the trip itself. The exact opposite is the truth. Mr. Roosevelt's movements are completely and continuously visible to accompanying reporters. While publication must be periodically withheld, the President's every official act, word, and contact is open and reportable. As a correspondent who has been, and still is, critical of the obstacles which, from Washington dispatches, still appear to be placed around the coverage of the forthcoming United Nations food and refugee conferences, I am glad to underline this fact.

The truth is that the White House has increased the facilities for covering Presidential wartime trips and this action, taken by Mr. Roosevelt himself, deserves applause, not petty, partisan sniping.

This time, all news of the President's inspection tour is not being withheld until its completion. It was on the trip last fall.

This time, the accompanying reporters are not being restricted to press associations only, but the special correspondents of six newspapers, free to write independent appraisal, are included. No special correspondents were included before.

Photographers on Trip

This time, staff photographers representing the picture and newsreel services are traveling with the party. Last time only Army and Navy photographers were allowed.

Likewise, contrary to those few Washington dispatches which the President did not at the time bother to correct, the White House did not select the correspondents or the newspapers whose men are making the trip. It stipulated only that the number of reporters, beyond the three press associations, would have to be held to six because of the physical limitations of the train and side travel to military camps.

The selection of the correspondents was made by the Executive Committee of the White House Correspondents Association. The names were submitted to Stephen Early, the President's Press Secretary, and they are all on the trip. They are: Bert Andrews of the New York Herald-Tribune, Raymond P. Brandt of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Dewey L. Fleming of the Baltimore Sun, William H. Lawrence of the New York Times, William C. Murphy, Jr., of the Philadelphia Inquirer and Roscoe Drummond, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The choice of any six correspondents to make a trip of this importance was admittedly an unhappy, unwelcome, thankless task for the Executive Committee of the White House Correspondents Association but for the White House to make the selection would have given a basis for valid complaints of discrimination. Some complainants—charged the White House with discrimination anyway, but they knew better.

Committee Made Choice

The Committee was faced with the unalterative dilemma of getting brickbats by selecting the six correspondents or of getting no trip for any of the special correspondents by confessing itself unable to risk the selection. It chose the brickbats.

If and when there are other presidential trips other correstspondents will be chosen. There will be no repeats and the White House won't do the selecting.

The press association men who are covering the trip are Douglas Cornell of the Associated Press, Merriman Smith, oh the United Press, and Arthur Hermann of the International News Service, all regular White House correspondents. Mr. Cornell and Mr. Smith accompanied the President on his tour last fall.

The photographers are George Skadding of the Asociated Press, Hugo Johnson of Paramount News and Alfred Oeth, his assistant. The still photographs are pooled for all the pictures services and the movies are distributed by Paramount to all of the newsreel companies. All pictures are sent to the Navy in Washington for clearance before they are distributed and are held back for simultaneous release with the news dispatches.

All in all, I would say that this is a "secret" trip openly reported. The news at times has to be delayed but the activities of the Commander in Chief are at no time and in no way concealed from the press.

R. D.

Outstanding U. S. Mothers

Mrs. Rose Elizabeth Small

Of Brookline, who has been selected "Massachusetts Mother for 1943" by the American Mothers' Committee of the Golden Rule Foundation.

Mrs. Mary Dabney Thomson

Of Oxford, Ohio, who has been chosen "The American Mother for 1943" by the American Mothers' Committee of the Golden Rule Foundation.

'American Mother for 1943' Women's College President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 23—"The American Mother for 1943" is Mrs. Mary Moore Dabney Thomson, president of Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio, according to a decision by the American Mothers' Committee of the Golden Rule Foundation. Mrs. Thomson won by a close margin over Mrs. P. Frank Price of Florence, S. C. She was chosen for her traits in home, community and world relationships over a dozen candidates from various parts of the United States.

Mrs. Thomson is the mother of four sons, three of whom are serving with the armed forces and a fourth with the Red Cross overseas. She has five grandchildren, and those who pressed for her selection emphasized that she has "endeared herself as a woman, mother and grandmother."

As an accomplished educator, she has a distinguished reputation, having come from a family of college executives. Her father was President of the University of Tennessee and also of the University of Cincinnati.

Writing of her career at Western College for Women, Mrs. Grace S. Haber, President of the Columbus Alumnae Club in Columbus, said of Mrs. Thomson:

"Her courage, moral strength, patience, sense of humor and warmth of understanding have made her the idol of every student. Every one who meets her is captivated by her natural charm and enthusiasm and impressed by her high ideals and her positive outlook. Her sons say she guided them by example, not by lecture. Today, as then, she still expects people to live up to the faith she has in them."

The winning mother is a member of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association and Second Chairman of the Women's Symphony. She was educated at Horace Mann School in New York and at the University of Tennessee, University of Cincinnati and universities abroad.

Mrs. Price, the runner-up, is the wife of the Rev. Frank Price, with whom she was a missionary minister in China where they were personal friends of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. She has been elected State Mother by the South Carolina State Mothers' Committee.

Mrs. Rose Elizabeth Small of 41 Goodnough Road, Brookline, Mass., was named by the Committee as "Massachusetts Mother for 1943" because of carrying her interest in her own three children into fields that aided children on a wide scale.

People of Mexico Impressed By Visit of U. S. President

Continued from Page 1

few hours before the special train bearing President and Mrs. Roosevelt and the American party was to arrive, the taxi driver, the elevator boy, the man on the street seemed more apathetic than expectant.

This could be attributed in part to the somewhat stoical Mexican character, to the fact that the news was officially announced in Monterrey only a few hours beforehand by radio and by extras of the local paper, though the facts were generally talked around for several days before.

But the restraint was no doubt also due to the old-time questioning attitude of Mexicans toward the United States, the tendency to suspect concealed motives behind apparent ones—a suspicion which many Mexicans, at least, do not feel has been entirely unjustified in the past.

The long-range evaluation of the conference will be based on the extent to which this attitude continues and for how long. While the Mexicans are undoubtedly impressed by the conference, it would not be realistic to assume that their basic attitude will not be resumed. The symbolism will be accepted, but with reservations.

The chief importance of the meeting will be what flows from it. If the Mexicans see, step by step, the confirmation of the pledges made by President Roosevelt, if one year and several years from now they still find a consistent, continuing attempt to eradicate the old concept of the "Colossus of the North" interested primarily in economic penetration, then President Roosevelt and President Avila Camacho will have helped to lift American-Mexican relations to a new level of trust and understanding.

Mexico has been striving for a place of prestige and leadership in the family of Latin-American nations. The explicit honor of the United States President coming on a special visit to the country, with the recognition it implies of worth and esteem, is a reassuring and gratifying tribute to the important place Mexico occupies in this family.

Mexico can help considerably in promoting Pan-American unity and with the right relations with the United States will prove an invaluable hemispheric ally.

Cape May Is Going All-Out To Entertain War Workers

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The important wartime role of providing restful vacations for thousands of workers from all sections of the eastern metropolitan area has been adopted by the seashore resort of Cape May, one of New Jersey's popular beach playgrounds.

In preparing for the 1943 summer season Cape May this year is keying its entertainment and activity schedules to the wartime tempo and directing its efforts toward morale-building vacations for those engaged on the home-production front.

Assurances have been given Cape May that no further restrictions other than those already being observed will be imposed upon New Jersey's seashore resorts. Dimout at night will continue.

Because Cape May is within 150-mile radius of the nation's largest industrial centers and greatest population groups, this seaside resort is going all-out to play its part in the nation's war effort by offering the necessary rest and recreation to thousands of workers.

Accommodation facilities at Cape May are ample with scores of hotels, cottages, apartments, boarding houses available.

Cape May is close enough to the large cities of the East so that there is no transportation problem involved in reaching this resort. Excellent train and bus facilities connect Cape May with all major cities and will be available to those who prefer not to use their own cars.

Quebec Map Ready

Distribution of Quebec's 1943 highway map is under way. A general map, showing paved and gravelled roads of the Province, is to be found on one side, together with large-scale maps of the Montreal and Quebec districts, a table of distances, and various useful information. On the reverse side of the map may be found a list of localities which are shown on the map, tourist information of interest to visitors, and various interesting historical notes. Copies of the highway and tourist map may be obtained by writing the Province of Quebec Tourist and Publicity Bureau, Parliament Buildings, Quebec.

Rationing on Diners

Even railroad dining cars have felt the food rationing program. Next time you go into a diner, don't look for the variety of foods available a year ago. They won't be on the menu. Oh, there'll be plenty but instead of having a choice of six soups, for example, there wil lbe only one. You'll either have to take it or leave it. Cheeses, a one-time favorite on all diners, has entirely disappeared from the menu. Dining cars, however, are considered institutional users, according to C. E. Bell, of the Seaboard Railway, whose Company made a survey of the dining car situation, and are allowed a percentage of the rationed food used during December, 1942, considered the base month.

New Tourist Highlight

Put this name in your postwar travel book—Bogota, Colombia, for it is very likely to become one of South America's leading tourist attractions after the war by means of a newly completed highway connected with the Pan American Highway. Up to now no highway or railroad has connected this isolated capital city with the Colombian Coast. Until the building of the new highway Bogota has depended upon the Magdalena River as its chief coastal artery of commerce. In spite of its difficult accessibility it was one of the five new world sites chosen by the Spanish Conquerors for a seat of higher learning modeled from the University of Salamanca, which favored Lima, Mexico City, and Quito. The postwar tourist will see a viceregal seat in a proud Spanish Colonial Empire, states the American Express Company, which tells of the old and new Bogota. Narrow streets flanked by grilled windows and fancy facades speak the charm of Colonial Spain. Ancient tram cars vie with automobiles. Women wearing the latest Fifth Avenue styles rub shoulders with women clad in shawls and mantillas from ancient looms. Americans will be surprised to see public buildings which are stately, and wrought in hand carving, expressing the beauty of another age.

Travel Notes

The Macfadden-Deauville Hotel at Miami Beach will remain open for business throughout the summer. . . . New England's famous Poland Spring House, Poland Spring, Maine, will open for its 150th season in June.

Lewis Nearing Showdown With NWLB on Dual Issue

Continued from Page 1

pute stands, by which the Government could grant the full $2-a-day wage increase.

Contracts between coal miners and operators expired March 31 but were extended one month. Unless a further extension is agreed to contracts expire one week hence, April 30.

In the Celanese case, relatively few workers are concerned but the same bitter ssue is drawn with the NWLB over its authority.

When Mr. Lewis failed to respond to the order of the Board to discontinue the U. M. W. picket line, Wayne L. Morse, member of the Board, issued an ultimatum in a telegram to Mr. Heckelbeck declaring:

"Having lost your case in the first hearing before the National Labor Relations Board, you and your union, by means of resort to a strike in time of war, now seek to coerce the Government into granting you another procedure outside of the Wagner Act for settling your representation claims.

"The War Labor Board cannot countenance such action in time of war.

"We believe the Government must take the necessary steps to insure maximum production at the Celanese plant by workers who are desirous of working there. Therefore, unless the strike called by your union at the Celanese Corporation plant is called off at once and the employees involved returned to work, the National War Labor Board will lay the matter before the President for such action as he sees desirable."

Union States Stand

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers President, at a general press conference yesterday released a letter he said the U. M. W. had given Dr. John R. Steelman, chief Federal conciliator attending the parleys. The letter said:

"It is th position of the United Mine Workers that any discontinuance or disruption of the pending negotiations by the contracting parties would instantly relieve the United Mine Workers of any further obligations to recognize the continuance of the temporary agreement dated March 23, 1943."

The U. M. W. chieftain did not say whether he regarded National Labor Board intervention as a "discontinuance" of negotiations.

Aluminum Workers Cancel Plan to Strike

EDGEWATER, N. J., April 23 (AP)—Congress of Industrial Organizations aluminum workers cancelled plans to strike at the Aluminum Corporation of America last night, a few hours before the deadline for the walkout.

President George Binstead of Local 16, Aluminum Workers of America, said he had been assured by "Government agencies" of action on grievances of workers in the Company's remelt department, who have been idle since last Saturday.

The Union had voted April 20 to call a general strike, but International President Nicholas A. Zonarich in Pittsburgh condemned the projected walkout as a violation of the Union's "no-strike" pledge.

Coal Strike Seen Brewing In Walkout

PITTSBURGH, April 23 (AP)—A walkout of more than 2,000 soft-coal miners, producing 12,000 tons of fuel daily for war-busy steel mills, was blamed today on "tremendous unrest of the workers" by a United Mine Workers' official who joined two others in predicting a general coal strike unless the union-operator deadlock over wages is broken by May 1.

Joseph Yablonsky, International Board member of District 5 (Pittsburgh), said the immediate cause of a work stoppage at three pits of the Republic Steel Corporation April 21 and April 22 was the appearance of Pennsylvania Motor Police during a controversy involving 20 men, but he added: "In the background is the tremendous unrest of the men . . . against the stalling tactics of the operators."

Declaring the miners also resent "the placing of their own just demands for more money before the War Labor Board" because "they know the cards are stacked againts them there," Mr. Yablonsky said, "I don't believe anybody can keep them at work after May 1 unless a new agreement is signed."

While nearly 1,000 men left their jobs last night at the Isabella Mine of the Weirton Coal Company, a National Steel Corporation subsidiary, the Vice-President of two West Virgiina districts, William Blizzard of Charleston (17) District and Cecil J. Urbaniak of Fairmont (31), said flatly the miners would not work after April 30 without a new contract.

The company said the men made no explanation of the Isabella walkout while a union spokesman said the stoppage, which followed by a few hours Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins' certification of the wage dispute to the WLB, developed from the transfer of three men.

Mr. Yablnosky's reference to the WLB echoed a charge by John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, early in the current New York contract negotiations that Chairman William H. Davis "has a long knife out waiting" for the union.

Bus-Line Walkout Ended in Illinois

AURORA, Ill., April 23 (AP)—Complete bus service was restored in and between five Northern Illinois cities today after union employees of three bus lines returned to their jobs after a day-long work stoppage which tied up public transportation and affected about 100 war plants.

The 77 employees, members of Local 215 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, qualified their return to work with a request to their leaders to make an appeal of a regional War Labor Board denial of a wage increase of seven cents an hour. They now receive from 75 to 83 cents an hour. Their last wage raise was eight cents an hour on March 15, 1942.

Normal Stocks Ordered In Women's Outer Wear

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration advised retailers today not to stock up on higher-priced women's, girls', and children's outer wear for the fall and winter season than they customarily carry.

Such items as dresses, suits, blouses, skirts and coats must be available in the same price lines as in the past, OPA said, or the practical effect would be to increase the cost of living.

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News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

House Group Weighs New Pay-Go Bill

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Although the House has recessed for Easter, the tax-framing Ways and Means Committee set a meeting today to report out a pay-as-you-go bill which, with the modified Ruml skip-a-tax-year plan, will set off a new battle on the floor May 3.

The committee Democrats, with a majority, apparently were ready to submit a bill embracing a 20 per cent withholding levy against taxable parts of wages and salaries and providing that 1942 income be taxed at the much easier 1941 rates and exemptions.

Republicans are prepared to offer the modified Ruml bill as a substitute when the committee bill is called up on May 3, and the forensic battle will go on from there.

Democrats succeeded in beating the skip-a-year proposition three weeks ago, 215 to 198.

If the Ruml plan fails again, the Republicans are ready to come forward with another proposition that would abate 75 per cent of the 1942 liability for most taxpayers.

The bill which the Democratic leaders said would be considered in committee today was introduced last night by Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina. It provides:

1. A 20 per cent withholding levy against wages and salaries, effective July 1. This would not be an additional tax but a means of collecting taxes (income and victory) as now computed.

2. The income of each individual in 1942 to be taxed at the much softer 1941 rates and exemptions, with taxes remitted up to July 1 on 1942 income to be transferred as credit against the liabilities on 1943 income, and the entire obligations against 1942 income, after being recomputed at the 1941 rates and exemptions, to be amortized over a three-year period (one-third falling due in calendar 1943), while the taxpayers at the same time remit on current year income.

3. If payment of the reduced 1942 liability is made within two years, discounts would be provided —10 per cent on payments by March 15, 1944, and 6 per cent on payments before March 15, 1945.

4. Men and women in the armed services would be given an income tax exemption up to $3,500 on their service pay.

U. S. Urged to Seek Co-operation of Free Industry After War

NEW YORK (AP)—Lewis H. Brown, president of Johns-Manville Corp., said the Government should "seek and encourage the co-operation of a free industry in doing a major part of the job" of solving postwar problems.

He told stockholders at an informal meeting that he felt the war would last at least until the end of 1945 and that the postwar era would be "the time after 1948."

"I believe the people during this war," Mr. Brown said, "particularly the men in our armed forces, will have had their fill of regimentation and planned economy. They, and not our present leaders, will determine the shape of things to come."

Discussing government relations, Mr. Brown said his concern in 12 months had received 24,000 federal questionnaires and "quiz papers," or roughly 96 a day, and that the cost of answering them was about $192,500 in 1942, or 22½ cents a share of common stock.

He cautioned that inflation was one of America's greatest enemies and suggested that present excess purchasing power be siphoned off by forced savings or by pay-as-you-go taxes levied on current incomes.

Mr. Brown said Johns-Manville researchers had "made some very significant advances in the use of plastics and synthetics." He said sales volume had increased 75 per cent from 1940 to 1942.

Maine Central 1942 Net Largest in Road's History

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—A net profit of $1,774,000, described by President E. S. French as "the largest net earned in all the history of the road," was earned in 1942 by the Maine Central Railroad.

Mr. French told stockholders at their annual meeting that the railroad in 1942 paid taxes totaling $2,309,000, or approximately $600,000 more than the company's net profit for the year, and "double what they (taxes) were in 1929."

The present 14 directors were unanimously re-elected.

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New ANPA Head

Associated Press

Linwood I. Noyes

ANPA Head Urges Support Of Free Press

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Linwood I. Noyes, taking over the presidency of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, urged the nation's publishers to support the country's free press "as the foremost instrument in leading the battle for the preservation of the rights and privileges and powers of the American people."

Mr. Noyes, president and publisher of the Ironwood, Mich., Globe, was elected to the presidency at the closing session of the ANPA convention.

"I wish that I could share the optimism of those who believe that the American press—and by the same token the American public—is not in danger at this particular time," Mr. Noyes said in his address of acceptance.

Urges Vigilance

"I refer to no instance of the moment in the confused political situation," he continued. "But I do emphatically point out that history teaches that the battle for freedom and the part that the press has played in that historic struggle are parallel and coincident. There is no sane reason for believing that we have reached a millenium in the struggle and permitting a relaxation of our vigilance."

Mr. Noyes declared:

"We have the staggering assignment of fighting and winning a war and simultaneously winning and meriting a peace that will not result in these patriots having died in vain."

The convention adopted unanimously a resolution empowering the president to appoint a committee of five members to serve as the organization's official representatives, if called before congressional hearings.

Under the resolution, the committee is permitted "to take such action as in their judgment seems necessary for the protection of the rights of newspapers to gather and disseminate important public information."

The resolution also permits the committee to take "any action necessary to protect newspapers' sources of supply in both raw materials and manpower in order that the essential service of the press in support of the war effort shall be maintained."

American newspapers will carry an estimated 40,000,000 lines of advertising for the Second War Loan this month, Frank Tripp, general manager of the Gannett newspapers and chairman of the Allied Newspaper Council, said in an interview.

Mr. Tripp said the estimate was based on returns from the first week when 25,000 pages from daily newspapers alone were recorded. Figures for weekly papers, he added, had not been tabulated.

"Without the complete co-operation of the wire services," Mr. Tripp continued, "this big job of selling bonds through newspaper advertising could not have been done."

Mr. Tripp praised the work of Don Bridge, special consultant of the Treasury Department, for his part in the bond effort.

Council Explained

Mr. Tripp, in an explanatory statement of the council's work, said:

"The Allied Newspaper Council grew out of a meeting of editors and publishers called together by the Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau. Its immediate function was conceived to be the Second War Loan. It expected from the start to remain in existence so long as it could be of service to the Treasury Department whose task in financing the war is continuous.

"The over-all function of the council is to help interpret the publicity and advertising needs of Government to newspapers, to simplify, if possible, the contacts between Government and the far-flung press of the country and to maintain those contacts according to newspaper practice. The council does not originate programs, promotions, advertising or policy. The council has not been directly requested as yet to give any service to other than the Treasury Department."

American Bosch Profit

NEW YORK (AP) — American Bosch Corp. reported 1942 net profit of $1,128,052, equal to $1.63 a share on the capital stock, compared with $890,797, or $1.28 a share, in 1941.

Clark Opposes Cartel System After the War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 23—Although the war has created monopolies in industry, the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice will make every effort to prevent re-establishment of the cartel system after the war, according to Tom C. Clark, Assistant Federal Attorney-General. The preservation of free enterprise is the principal aim of the anti-trust division, Mr. Clark declared at a special meeting of the American business congress at the Pennsylvania Hotel here last night.

No Witch-Hunting

"I can assure you that there will be no witch-hunting, no uprooting of American customs or traditions, but there will be a practical, swift, hard-hitting law enforcement," he said.

Mr. Clark warned that postwar access to raw materials and markets might be "controlled by a small group which will set up its own trade barriers by private agreement—commonly known as cartels."

"We must not permit the re-establishment of the cartel system," he continued. "It is the purpose of the anti-trust division to prevent such a move and to do it now."

To support his statement that the war had created monopolies, Mr. Clark recalled that at the start of the war program, 175,000 companies provided 70 per cent of the nation's manufacturing output, while today the ratio has been reversed to the point where 100 corporations hold 70 per cent of the war and essential contracts. This group also has obtained the bulk of the $14,000,000,000 worth of new plants built at Government expense, he said.

The Assistant Attorney-General stressed that it was impossible to produce such items as electric lamps, glass bottles, aluminum pots, a pair of spectacles, synthetic rubber and vitamin products "without the permission from a private group which has usurped power over industry."

Exceptional Bounty

Along with the danger of post-war monopolies goes "exceptional opportunities" capable of showering the nation with bounty beyond previous human experience, he declared.

"In the monopolistic industries where scarcity has been planned for and capitalized, we shall emerge from the war with no scarcity of productive equipment," he continued. "Some of our more tightly held monopolies of patents and 'know-how' are being broken as information is diffused to meet war needs."

The one way to prevent suppression of new products, such as plastics, light metals, ply woods and cargo transportation by air, is to keep production uncontrolled and the new industries competitive, thus forcing older industries to compete with the new, Mr. Clark declared.

Other speakers at the meeting, presided over by George Harrison, President of the New York unit, were Harry Golden, Nat Bass and Benjamin A. Javits.

Superboard Urged To Handle Surplus Supplies After War

WASHINGTON (AP) — A new superboard to dispose of vast surplus military supplies when the war ends was proposed by Representative Manasco (D) of Alabama who declared such an organization was "vitally needed" or private enterprise would be hurt by a suddenly flooded market.

Mr. Manasco, after discussions with other members of the House executive expenditures committee, introduced legislation establishing the board in such a way that private industry itself would have a say in the disposition of materials.

Former righthand man to the late Speaker Bankhead, Mr. Manasco said the setup would be designed primarily to prevent the "dumping of materials onto the market" "like the Army-Navy stores that followed the last war."

He envisaged a surplus of "from 50,000 to 75,000 airplanes, 10,000,000 pairs of shoes, 100,000 trucks, 100,000 plane motors and millions of blankets and tents."

"If we don't do something about the orderly disposition of these materials we would put, for instance, the airplane industry out of business," Mr. Manasco warned.

"After the last war, Liberty motors were sold for $35 apiece and that retarded the aviation industry 10 years."

Mr. Manasco's bill sets up a board consisting of the secretaries of Commerce, War and Navy, the chairman of the Maritime Commission, and three members appointed by the President from industrial ranks. Regulations would be prescribed to:

1. Protect the national economy.
2. Prevent the corner of markets of war materials.
3. Protect and foster the development of new industries.

An advisory committee for each industry affected would be established.

Rail Equipment Outlay Lower

WASHINGTON — Capital expenditures for equipment and other improvements to railway property made by Class I railroads in 1942 totaled $534,897,000, a decrease of $8,124,000 below those made in 1941, the Association of American Railroads announced. Except for the preceding year, capital expenditures were greater than in any year since 1930 when they amounted to $872,608,000.

Standard Oil Seen Smart In Giving Buna-S Patents

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—This week's big patent announcement by the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) has many interesting angles.

The big company proposes to turn its synthetic rubber patents over, lock, stock and barrel to the Government, i. e. the Rubber Reserve Corporation, free-for-nothing, for the duration.

Public-relations-wise, this is a natural. Seldom has a corporation been in such need as Jersey of some tangible move to restore public confidence; seldom has a corporation learned its public relations lesson so fast; and seldom has a corporation been in position to get so much credit for so little sacrifice.

The Buna-S or synthetic rubber patents to be given away to the Government (provided Jersey's stockholders agree when they meet in June) are one of the end-results of the 1929 deal by which Jersey bought a grab-bag of patents and know-how from the I. G.-Farben company of Germany for the trifling consideration of $35,000,000 in cold hard American cash. That deal went through various visissitudes in which both partners, for the sake of their governments, quietly double-crossed each other by holding out military secrets. Out of it came the original know-how and patents on a good many things besides Buna-S rubber.

In fact the Buna and butyl developments which Jersey chemists were able to work out of what they learned from IG were by way of a surprise or extra dividend. Jersey was not interested in synthetic rubber at that time. Its only interest was in protecting itself against the long-term possibility of a dwindling of American petroleum reserves; IG had a method of making oil out of coal by hydrogenation, and to Jersey this was the glitter in the deal.

Patents Now History

The hydrogenation patents are now mostly history. Nobody bothers any more in this country trying to make petroleum out of coal, and while hydrogenation proved useful for a time in the conversion of di-isobutylene into iso-octane, this process of making aviation gasoline has now been superseded by alkyation. The ugly duckling in the covey of patents, that turned into the swan, was the basis obtained for learning how to make Buna-S.

As war threatened, Jersey became more and more interested in the Buna-S patents. But—and here is the important point—its primary interest was not in using them, but in having them used. It was not interested in making rubber but in having rubber made, and specifically rubber tires. The prospect loomed—no tires, no gasoline sales. Jersey's perspective was longer than that of the government or the public. It saw the danger that it could not sell gasoline because the public couldn't get tires.

The oil companies have been charged with trying to hog the synthetic rubber program, particularly against alcohol as a raw material for butadiene, the largest element in Buna-S rubber. But they have repeatedly pointed out that they don't care whether synthetic tire rubber is made out of petroleum, alcohol, or sawdust. At the Jersey's press conference this week in which Jersey's patent gift to the Government was announced, Jersey's Haslom stated that the peak synthetic rubber program will not take more than 25,000 barrels a day of petroleum products for butadiene. That is about five-eighths of one per cent of the petroleum industry's daily production of round 4,000,000 barrels—and butadiene is a tricky and expensive hydrocarbon to make in commercial quantities.

By a combination of foresight and lucky Jersey thus found itself owner of the basic patents on synthetic rubber. There is still some argument as to how basic or how essential these patents were when Jersey bought out the lot from IG-Farben in the fall of 1939. Goodrich went ahead without them, but on the other hand they have been accepted as important by Rubber Reserve.

Jersey Wanted Money

Jersey wanted money for their use by the rubber companies. And a fortnight after Pearl Harbor a joint deal was made involving Rubber Reserve, Jersey, and the "big-four" rubber companies (Firestone, U. S., Goodrich and Goodyear) by which everybody tossed in their patents for the duration, and only Jersey was to get royalties. This was modified by the consent decree imposed on Jersey by Anti-Trust in March, 1942, under which Jersey was to get no royalties for the duration. In fact, there were four successive stages in which Jersey's right to royalties was successively shrunk, until the present proposal of Jersey under which the corporation will never get any return on the patents at all.

But here the ironic aspects of the story enter.

The terms of the proposed gift amount to the virtual abolition of patents in the synthetic rubber industry for the duration. For Jersey gives Rubber Reserve its patent with two undertakings:

First, Rubber Reserve can license others to use these patents, provided the others "co-operate." That co-operation means, in effect, that the others in turn toss their patents into the pool, i. e., give them to Rubber Reserve also for nothing for what amounts to free cross-licensing. That this is well understood in the rubber business is indicated by Firestone's quick statement that it wil be glad to "co-operate," i. e., toss in its patents also, and Goodyear indicates it will do the same.

In fact, there is nothing for any rubber-tire manufacturer to do anyway but to, willy-nilly, throw its patents over free gratis to Rubber Reserve. For the patents of Jersey are so outstanding that with them in its hands Rubber Reserve can virtually force everybody in the rubber industry to "co-operate"—or else.

The resultant arrangement is faintly similar to the peacetime patent cross-licensing system in the automobile industry. Except for Ford and Packard, the major motor makers pooled their patents in 1915 and continued to do so until 1925, and the agreement was extended in 1925, 1930, 1935, and 1940, though the 1940 agreement applied only to patents held by members up to 1930.

Jersey's action virtually abolishes patents in synthetic rubber manufacture for the duration. But Jersey's apparent altruism must be discounted in the following two major respects.

Wanted Rubber Made

In the first place, its major interest in the matter is not to make money, but to have the rubber manufacturers make synthetic rubber.

And in the second place, its interest is much like that of many very big companies with extensive and continuing research facilities, for whom the patent system is neither necessary nor desirable. Such companies include Ford and the Bell telephone system. Ford licenses anybody free and without royalty and makes it a practice to pay itself no royalties, and its patent dealings are in general not with its competitors but with outsiders, mostly with accessory and parts makers. Bell will give anybody a license to use its patents for non-telephonic purposes.

Both companies would be quite able to get on, and just as well, with no patent system at all, as would all big companies in the same position. The patent system is a protection to the medium-sized and small company, not the big one. To the big fellow the slight gain the patent system gives it in the form of power to gather royalties is more than offset by the expense, nuisance, and danger of having little fellows squat on its path with patent rights.

Situation Ironic

The situation is somewhat ironic in the synthetic rubber picture, in that the amount of money, time, and trouble which the various members of the rubber big-four have put into synthetic rubber varies. General, for instance, turned to guayule, ignoring the synthetic rubber problem. U. S. has done very little in synthetic rubber. Goodyear and Goodrich have done more. Of the two Goodrich has done much the most. Its president, John Collyer, hired from Dunlop in 1939, saw even at that early date the importance of synthetic rubber "way back when" nobody else saw much importance in it, and Goodrich put its first synthetic tire on the market, "Ameripol," in the summer of 1940.

By the new arrangement, however, the last might be first and the first might be last. In effect the free pooling of synthetic rubber patents, inaugurated in the rubber industry by two outsiders, Jersey and the Government, wipes out for the duration any advantage any company may have gained by superior foresight and the expenditure of stockholders' money in the development of a superior technical—and patent—position in synthetic rubber.

This fact is further clinched by the understanding between Jersey ahd Rubber Reserve that in exchange for Jersey's tossing in its synthetic rubber patents, Rubber Reserve promises to spend at least $5,000,000 for synthetic rubber research. This money, presumably, will go not in direct Governmental laboratory work, but into subsidies and subventions to rubber companies now eager to get into this new synthetic rubber picture in which all competitors are suddenly to be set back to scratch.

There's one more interesting twist to the story. Jersey's big ad included, among its goals, "to encourage American research and ingenuity." This is to be done by a move which in effect amounts to scrapping the patent system so far as synthetic rubber is concerned. The philosophy back of this is in curious contrast to the general theory by which the patent system is defended—namely that the way to "encourage American research and ingenuity" is to have a patent system, not to scrap it.

British Bank Note Use Limited to Under £10

LONDON (AP) — Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons that the Government was withdrawing from circulation bank notes of the denomination of £10 ($40) and upward.

Financial circles interpreted the move as an attempt to halt big cash transactions to avoid income tax and to hamper black market dealings.

Since no book records were kept of many big cash deals, it was reported that the Government had been unable to collect the full income tax. With only notes of small value in circulation, it was said, cash deals in tens of thousand pounds sterling would be difficult because of the bulk of the money involved.

The Government's decision leaves the five-pound note ($20) the highest in circulation.

Green Urges Renewal Of Trade Act

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, agreed with business representatives yesterday that renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Act is important to political amity during the war and economic progress when peace comes.

E. H. Lane of Altavista, Va., director of the National Association of Manufacturers; Burton C. Budd of Detroit, representing the Automobile Manufacturers Association, and Clark H. Minor, chairman of the Foreign Commerce Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, were the businessmen who told the House Ways and Means Committee of their stand.

Refusal by Congress to renew the Act, Mr. Green testified, "would shake to the very foundations the faith of our Allies and of other nations in our leadership and our aims in this war. Such action would arouse suspicion over our motives and cast distrust over our willingness to participate in the re-establishment of a just and equitable economic order after the war."

He disputed contentions of opponents that the trade program had impaired the American workers' standard of living.

Mr. Lane said that reciprocal trade agreements "made under sufficiently definite legislative restrictions can have a wide effect in eliminating the postwar governmental control of international economic relations through executive and administrative authority."

Mr. Budd said his association believes the trade program has provided "wider foreign outlets for surplus production, thus making possible greater internal consumption."

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—A Senate roll-call next week on a proposed land title agreement with Panama may furnish a preview of the Senate line-up on the broader question of renewing the President's power to negotiate international trade agreements.

One of the issues is the same—whether international agreements should be permitted through majority action of Congress, or confirmed by a two-thirds vote of the Senate.

Republican Senators Johnson of California and Nye of North Dakota have filed a minority report as members of the Foreign Relations Committee contending that the Panama matter cannot properly be dealt with in a legislative bill and represents "an attempt to guide the foreign policy of the country by executive agreements."

Senator Nye's objection blocked action on the bill yesterday when Foreign Relations Chairman Connolly (D) of Texas tried to bring it up.

It provides that the United States turn over to Panama the U. S.-owned sewage and water systems in the cities of Colon and Panama, as well as land owned by the United States in those cities, and stipulates in effect that this country shall forgive loans made to cover Panama's share in the construction of a highway.

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LEGAL NOTICES

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS: Examinations for candidates for temporary teaching positions in the City of Boston will be held on May 13, 13, and 14 at The Teachers College.

Examinations for admission to the course leading to the degree of Master in Education in the Graduate Department of The Teachers College will be held on Friday, May 14, at The Teachers College at 9 a. m.

Examinations for admission to the four and six-year courses of the Latin Schools will be held on Tuesday, June 1 and on Wednesday, September 8 at 9 a. m.; for Boys at the Public Latin School; for Girls at the Girls' Latin School.

Examinations for admission to the Boston High Schools will be held on Tuesday, June 1, and on Wednesday, September 8 at The Teachers College at 9 a. m.

Address all questions in regard to these examinations to Board of Examiners, 15 Beacon Street, Boston.

Philip J. Bond
Chief Examiner

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Braves, Red Sox Can Play New Game

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Come to think of it, this latest slow-ball trend in the big leagues, if it is here to stay and not merely an idle spring gesture, should work to the advantage of both the Red Sox and Braves.

The Red Sox, in particular, are built for the low-score, defensive ball game. They have the strongest pitching staff of the Joe Cronin regime at Fenway Park and one of the best balanced in the American League, as they will shortly prove. Their infield and outfield defenses, generally, figure to be good.

Therefore, it could be that the temporary losses of such hitters as Ted Williams (.356), Johnny Pesky (.331), Dom Di Maggio (.286) and Lou Finney (.285), will not be felt to the magnitude that we at first imagined.

Place Hitters

The Braves, too, should not feel the losses of Max West, Nanny Fernandez and Eddie Miller, who were strictly the slugging type. Either they swung for the fence, or struck out. Swinging at the present "rock" which is being used for a ball, the average modern "slugger" is automatically reduced to a mediocre batsman. The hitter who will thrive today is the one who can hit to all fields . . . who can place the ball. Or, the fellow . . . like Ernie Lombardi . . . who has the natural power to blow almost any type of ball into the open spaces.

The Red Sox gave the crowd a good exhibition of the 1943 game yesterday at Philadelphia. They made only two hits, one of which did not leave the infield, yet defeated the Athletics 1-0. Cronin used the sacrifice twice and one of them won the game for him. Tex Hughson, winner of 22 games a year ago, was good enough to triumph on that lone marker.

Ahead of 1942

And so it will probably be all year, or until the big leagues do something about this dead ball. The team which can lay down a good sacrifice bunt, or come up with a hit in the so-called clutch, and at the same time can produce air-tight pitching, will be at or close to the top of the standing at the close of the pennant race. The Sox can do these things, so should make it an interesting year for Fenway customers.

Wide World
Tex Hughson

To get technical for a moment, Hughson is exactly 24 days ahead of his fine 1942 winning pace. A year ago he did not chalk up win No. 1 until May 16. At this pace, therefore, the Texan should go to the 30-victory level, as some big league magnate predicted a few weeks back. All he needs is an occasional run from his mates. He can do everything with a ball except make it talk . . . particularly this new pellet.

Meanwhile, the Braves are interested mainly in staging a local opener. The Phillies went back home without playing here, and so it will be Mel Ott's New York Giants who take part in the inaugural day ceremonies here on the morrow. The Governor and numerous other dignitaries will be there. It will be a 2'oclock game. Because it is the opener, this Saturday will not be Ladies' Day. But all the rest will be. Ladies' Day at Fenway will be, as in the past, Friday.

The Braves, who know all about the low-score game because they had to play it all last year, will pitch Al Javery as originally planned. The club's stock has risen with the arrival of Ernie Lombardi, although the lumbering catcher and league's leading batter will not be ready to play for a week or more. He must take care of that little matter of getting in shape. Applied to Lombardi, this automatically becomes a big matter.

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Briefs . . . The Red Sox were to play off Wednesday's postponed game at Philadelphia this afternoon, with Joe Dobson pitching . . . Tex Hughson has now won five in a row, including the unbroken string of four he put together at the end of last season . . . The Braves won eight, lost 12 with the Giants last year . . . Mel Ott made four hits yesterday as the Giants lost to the Dodgers . . . Doc Cramer, Tigers, had a perfect five-for-five day. Doc is the type of hitter who will not be bothered by this new dead ball.

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The Cardinals have not scored in 21 consecutive innings against Cincinnati pitching . . . Young Dick Wakefield drove in a pair of big runs for the Tigers yesterday . . . Begins to look as if Bill McKechnie has come up with another great mound staff . . . At this rate, the big leagues will not have more than half a dozen .300 hitters by the end of September . . . The Hotel Kenmore will present a $100 war bond to the local sports writer who comes closest to guessing the number of home runs hit at Fenway Park this season.

Army Races in Penn Relays

PHILADELPHIA, April 23 (AP)—Although the Army has turned thumbs down, in a polite way, on intercollegate competition for its specialized students in colleges, Army teams will compete for four college relay championships of America at the 49th annual Penn Relays today and tomorrow.

The major relay races at the two-day carnival bear that rather flamboyant "championship" title, but Camp Lee, Va., has entered teams to race on even terms against the college boys in four of these events and other entries include an Army Air Corps team from Atlantic City, N. J., and a Navy yeomen's team from Philadelphia.

Service Tinge

There's a strong service tinge to the individual special events as well, with such well-known names as Fred Wilt, former Indiana two-miler now representing the Navy Midshipmen's School in New York; Pvt. Norway (Barney) Ewell of Camp Lee, and Eulace Peacock of the Manhattan Beach, N. Y., Coast Guard, two star sprinters; Corp. Joshus Williamson, Camp Lee high jumper; Major Chester Cruickshank, Camp Pickett, Va., hammer thrower, and Corp. John Saunders, Camp Lee hurdler.

In addition there will be a Unted Nations half-mile relay tomorrow, involving teams from British, French, and American Naval units, a military service mile relay championship that drew seven entries, and a defense industry mile relay.

May Be Contenders

Camp Lee has entered teams in four college relay championships, the half mile and sprint and distance medleys today and the quarter mile tomorrow. And with Ewell and Saunders to head the sprinters and Pvt. Frank Dixon, National indoor mile champion from New York University to run the medley anchor legs, the soldiers may be contenders in all four.

Today's other major events included the two-mile run in which Ollie Hunter of Notre Dame, Don Burnham of Dartmouth, Glenn Masten of Colgate and Wilt headed a strong college field, the 120-yard high hurdles with Tom Todd of Virginia, Harrison Dillard of Baldwin-Wallace and Warren Halliburton of New York University; the 400-meter hurdles, shotput and discus throw. There'll be another two-mile Saturday, with Greg Rice opening his outdoor campaign against a lot of runners who can't beat him.

Around The Hub

New Trophy

Northeastern University, whose sailors won the Greater Boston intercollegiate dinghy championships in the fall of 1941, plans to present a trophy to the winners of these semi-annual races in the future. The first cup will be awarded next Sunday, when Harvard, B. U. M. I. T., Tufts, and Northeastern meet in the spring series on the Charles River Basin.

These races in Boston are part of a busy week end for members of the I. C. Y. R. A. Although no major title events are on the docket, Brown will open its yachting season on the Seekonk with its eighth annual spring invitation regatta, and Navy will play host to the Middle Atlantic associate member championships on the Severn.

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Final games in the 20th annual amateur basketball tournament of the Boys' Clubs of Boston will be played tomorrow night at the Eben D. Jordan Memorial Gym in Charlestown. Teams meeting for championship honors are the Boston Navy Yard and Quincy Independents in the senior division; Medford B. B. C. and the Mayor Tobin Club in the intermediate division; and Spring Hill A. C. of Somerville and Rogers Rangers of North Quincy in the junior division.

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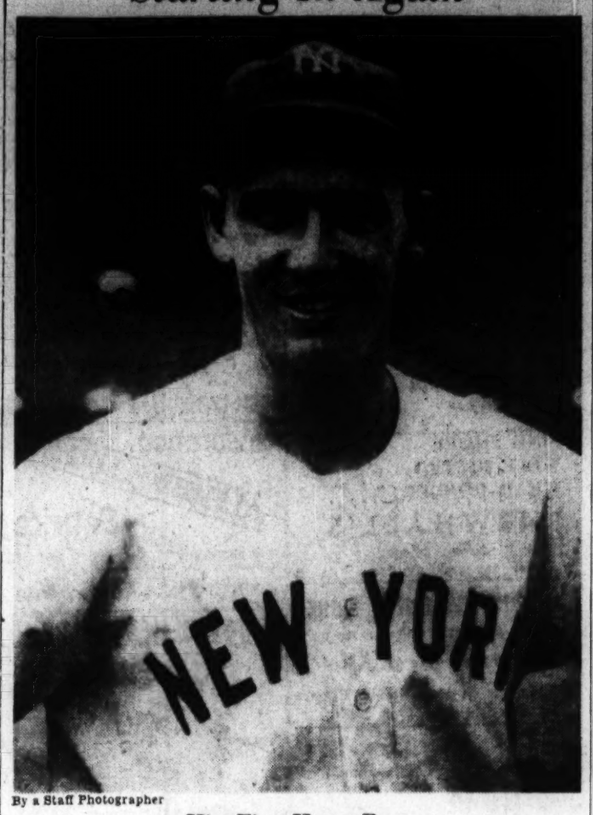
Briefs . . . Bill Shannon, Northeastern's hockey goalie, turned pitcher yesterday to defeat Boston University 7-4 at Riverside. The Huskies took a five-run lead in the first two innings to sew up the game . . . Brown and Harvard postponed their Providence diamond meeting . . . The Executive Committee of the Inter-Collegiate Yacht Racing Association favors a 1943 McMillan Cup series and an experiment with a Star Class college championship during the summer. The Naval Academy has offered its facilities for either a McMillan Cup preliminary or final, but details will await further discussion at the annual meeting May 8 . . . Northeastern will lose several star athletes when 129 students of the intown university, enlisted in the Army Reserve, leave tomorrow morning for Camp Devens.

Starting In Again



By a Staff Photographer

Hits First Home Run

Joe Gordon of the New York Yankees, voted the American League's most valuable player last season, has started in on the right foot this year by getting the first home run of the 1943 major league season. A year ago the Yankee second baseman connected for 18 round-trippers.

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Hall of Fame for Hockey

When the National Hockey League holds its annual meeting in Montreal May 8, something may be done about selecting a site for hockey's proposed Hall of Fame. For some time now three cities—Halifax, Montreal, and Kingston—have been agitating for the museum, but as yet nothing has been decided.

Perhaps the biggest obstacle to a decision is the failure to determine where the game originated. Encyclopedias duck the issue, saying merely that hockey developed from a crude game called hurley, bandy, and shinny, played for hundreds of years in Europe. Some authorities say hockey was an outgrowth of the old Indian game of lacrosse. Still others declare a McGill University student drew up the first set of rules.

Kingston or Montreal

Although the City of Halifax believes its claim is just as good as its rivals, it would appear from this distance that the final decision of where to put the Hall of Fame will go to either Kingston or Montreal. And before the good burghers up Nova Scotia way get up in arms, we hasten to state our reasons.

First of all, both Montreal and Kingston are mentioned much oftener in tales of hockey's early days than is Halifax, despite the latter's historical claims. Montreal is the site of McGill University, and the story goes that a McGill boy—one W. F. Robertson—went to Europe in the summer of 1879, saw a game of field hockey, and wondered if the game could be transplanted to ice. He told another McGill student, R. F. Smith, who claims to have drawn up the first set of hockey rules. In Frank Menke's All-Sports Record Book, Smith wrote, "The first hockey game was played on river ice in December, 1879 . . . and I was one of the players. There was no ice hockey in Canada or elsewhere in North America until then."

Submitted Photographs

That would seem to settle the matter, for Smith submitted photographs in proof. Kingston, however, does not concede, contending that a troop of regular soldiers quartered there back in the 1870s and its own Queen's University students were the first to play the game. Quite naturally they feel that their own beautiful city is much the more appropriate setting for any hockey Hall of Fame.

As a matter of fact, the Kingston arguments appear to have weight behind them, and for that reason it is understood that the City Fathers are all ready with a building and that the project has the hearty approval of all the local citizens.

On Lake Ontario

Kingston, only 172 miles southwest of Montreal, is situated at the outlet of Lake Ontario. Besides being the site of the century-old Queen's University, it also houses the Royal Military College, whose hockey team plays an annual game with West Point in which no penalties are ever given and after which the losers keep the trophy. In addition the city was the Capital of the whole Dominion of Canada from 1841 to 1844, which according to antiquarians makes the city all the more appropriate as the museum's site.

With the war on, though, it may be that the N. H. L. officials will postpone making plans for its Hall of Fame, although they are fully in accord with the idea of having a museum similar to the one baseball has at Cooperstown, N. Y., and to the one basketball has at Springfield, Mass.

There are those who say that a hockey Hall of Fame would be lost in such a large city as Montreal, but that it would dominate the scene appropriately in Kingston, the population of which runs slightly more than 25,000.

Organized hockey, of course, is not nearly so old as baseball, which celebrated its centennial four years ago. The first winner of the Stanley Cup was the Montreal A. A. A. in 1893-94, while American professional teams—still manned by Canadians—did not enter the picture until the Boston Bruins of 1924-25.

Still it is about time for the game to have a Hall of Fame, and may the best city—or rather, the city with the best press agent—win.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Ray Starr and Bert Haas, Reds—Starr pitched shutout ball for 10 innings and Haas singled home winning run for 1-0 triumph over Cardinals.

Ed Head, Dodgers — Whipped Giants with six-hit hurling. In seventh inning brought home deciding run against Pirates.

Roy Weatherly, Yankees—His double with bases loaded in ninth inning scored two runs and beat Senators.

Tex Hughson and Pete Fox, Red Sox—Hughson pitched three-hit shutout and Fox hit a double, one of Boston's two safeties, to provide only run of game with Athletics.

Virgil Trucks, Tigers—Blanked Indians on four hits.

OPENING DAY
BRAVES FIELD Tomorrow at 1:00 p.m.
BRAVES vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub. 3131
and Braves Field . . . . . Sta. 3000

Corrective Steps Taken To Get Satisfactory Ball

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—The first shipment of the new 1943 baseballs employed in the major leagues has been found unsatisfactory but corrective steps already have been taken to provide a satisfactory ball within two weeks, Lou Coleman, Vice-President of A. G. Spalding & Brothers, the manufacturer, said today.

Coleman made a formal announcement which was released through the office of Ford Frick, President of the National League. The 1943 ball has been under heavy fire from baseball men on the score that it appeared much deader than the ball used last year.

Unsatisfactory

"The official 1943 baseball as adopted by the major league committee, is inherently satisfactory," Coleman's statement said.

"The shipment of baseballs sent out for the opening of the season, unfortunately, did not measure up to standard. Investigations have been made and the reason discovered.

"In the manufacture of baseballs a layer of rubber cement is applied between layers of wool. Under war conditions this cement is made from re-processed rubber. The cement used on the baseballs turned out by the factory in recent shipments has proved of inferior quality. Instead of providing resilience the cement hardened to a point where the wool was affected. This deadened the ball.

Been Corrected

"This has now been corrected. A new type of cement has been tested and accepted. Balls using this new cement are being manufactured and in tests have met the major league qualifications. These balls will be shipped out as soon as possible and substituted for the balls now in use. That will take about two weeks.

"We are confident that when the two weeks have elapsed we will have a supply of baseballs that will meet all requirements. Naturally we regret this occurrence—but it is one of the many wartime occurrences over which we have no control."

That something was the matter with the ball was indicated as early as the opening day this week when pitchers turned in low-hit performances, and hard-hit balls, apparently tagged for the distant fences, suddenly stopped in their flight. The St. Louis Cardinals and Cincinnati Reds played two 1-0 extra inning games the first two days with the Reds winning both of them.

Complaints

Frick said he received complaints from every club in his league while Warren Giles, General Manager of the Cincinnati Reds and National League representative on the committee which adopted specifications for the new ball, said the manufacturer admitted the new ball is 25 per cent deader than last year.

After talking with Coleman, Frick said the balls would be shipped to each club at the same time and each team, in so far as the National circuit is concerned, will put them into play on the same day.

Meanwhile, from Chicago came word that Commissioner Landis was planning no meeting to consider the new ball.

Settles Matter

"However," Landis said, "I'm glad they have found out what's wrong with the baseball and I think this settles the whole matter. The thing I couldn't understand was that the balls didn't seem to be all the same.

"Warren Giles (of Cincinnati) was the only one to say anything to me about the ball being dead, and Jimmy Gallagher of the Chicago Cubs told me only yesterday that he had found the new ball had more bounce than the old one."

Coaches at Drake Relays Want Track to Continue

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 23 (AP)—The 34th annual Drake Relays began today wth sentiment strong among the coaches for continuation throughout the war of track and field competition.

The program for the two-day college and university carnival includes the sprint, mile, two-mile, medley, and distance medley relays, the high hurdles, the 100-yard dash, the two-mile run, a Commando obstacle race, and a full schedule of field events. Entries total 424, an even 200 under last year.

"War is competitive athletics raised to the Nth degree," declared Frank Hill, veteran Northwestern University coach, in an interview. "Book learning doesn't get you much these days unless you are able to move around. I hope track competition and the Drake Relays will be held next year and every year."

Clyde Littlefield, University of Texas Coach, said the achievements of college athletes now fighting in the armed services "are plenty of justification for continuing athletics during this war period."

"Those boys have demonstrated superior co-ordination and the ability to withstand extreme physical hardship," he added.

Lester Duke, Grinnell College coach, observed:

"Twenty-five per cent of the men examined for service in the Army, Navy, and Marines are rejected. How much higher would that figure be if we had not had the benefits of athletic competition in colleges and high schools?"

Littlefield and Hill agreed that they did not expect Drake performances to slip as much in this period as in World War I. In 1917 for example, the two-mile relay here was won by Notre Dame in 7:56.8.

The next year, with the bulk of the athletes in service, Chicago captured the event in 8:27, more than 30 seconds slower. In 1920, after track stars had been mustered out of service, Iowa State College won the two-mile in 7:52. However, Relays Director Bill Easton said he would not be surprised if as many as five meet records were broken during the two-day meet.

Five Big Leaguers With Great Lakes Nine for Opener

GREAT LAKES, Ill., April 23 (AP)—Five former major leaguers, led by Johnny Mize of the New York Giants, will be in the starting lineup when the Great Lakes Bluejackets, directed by Lieut. Gordon (Mickey) Cochrane, open their baseball season against the Louisville Colonels of the American Association at Louisville Sunday.

Cochrane indicated Johnny Schmitz, former Chicago Cubs pitcher, and Tom Ferrick, a right hander from the Cleveland Indians, probably would split the mound duties.

Other ex-big leaguers in the Sailors' lineup include Joe Grace and Johnny Lucadello, both of the St. Louis Browns, outfielder and second baseman respectively, and George Dickey, former Chicago White Sox catcher.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—There are more stop watches than you can shake a stick at at the Penn Relay Races. . . . They belong to the timers—10 of them and all red-hot track fans. . . . Not only do they handle as many as three stop watches at a time to keep tabs on various performances, but they get together in advance and go over the past records of the runners so they'll be sure to catch the right ones. . . . Head Timer Tommy Lennon and Assistant Harry Schwartz did that job in New York last Sunday and a lot of the fellows who sit in the stands would like to know what they decided.

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Clair Haire, co-promoter with Ned Irish of basketball doubleheaders at Convention Hall, has taken a wartime job on the sports desk of the Philadelphia Record. . . . Clair says he'll have a court schedule for next winter lined up in a few weeks, but he doesn't expect to know before July what the prospects really are. . . . Penn opens its rowing season on the Schuylkill against Rutgers and Princeton tomorrow, looking ahead to next week's Adams Cup race which, surprisingly, will be bigger than ever. Cornell is an added starter this year.

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Every year William Dupont, who likes good tennis, invites a number of top-flight racquet wielders to visit his estate near Wilmington, Del. . . . Without even using up any of their 12 weeks' tournament allowance, they fill up on high class food, boss the butler around, and have a grand time . . . Nothing more is expected of them than playing a couple of sets a day—which they'd do anyway to keep in practice . . . This year Dupont can't find any guests to invite.

♪ ♪ ♪

Wilbur Kinley, Jackson (Miss.) Daily News: "It has often been written and more often said that no war ever brings any good . . . Well, this war has . . . Didn't the Southern Association decide that the Shaughnessy play-off system was out for the duration?"

♪ ♪ ♪

Lieut. Chuck Gelatka, former Mississippi State and New York Giants end who has been flying a fighter for General MacArthur for more than a year, is on the mend in a South Pacific base hospital. With him is Steve Reid, ex-Northwestern guard who was Gelatka's teammate on the Chicago All-Star grid squad in 1937 . . . Ensign Cornelius (15 feet) Warmerdam, is vaulting Coast-to-Coast again. After finishing his V-5 indoctrination course at the North Carolina Navy Pre-Flight School, Dutch has been sent right back to the West Coast to the Del Monte, Calif., Pre-Flight School.

Novikoff Wants $10,000 Salary

LONG BEACH, Calif., April 23 (AP)—The Chicago Cubs' "Mad Roosian," Lou Novikoff, who hit .300 last season, says he'll get $10,000 this year to play the outfield or else he'll stay home.

But in the next breath Lou explained that he was in fine condition, that he worked out with the Los Angeles club, played golf, dug ditches, and kept in good trim all winter.

A right-hand hitter, Novikoff was one of the two .300 belters Chicago had last season. Reports were that the Cubs offered him $6,000, only $500 more than for 1942.

Softball Rules Undergo Change

CHICAGO, April 23 (AP)—Fan-appeal is the object of several revolutionary rule changes to be followed by the All-American Girls' Softball League this year, Jack Sheehan, head of the Chicago Cubs farm system and a member of the league's Softball Rules Committee, said today.

"We will use nine players instead of the customary 10," he explained. "The pitcher's box will be moved back to 40 feet from home plate instead of 35, and base runners will be allowed to lead off rather than holding until the ball has left the pitcher's hand."

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 22
North Carolina 13, N. C. State 9
Northeastern 7, Boston University 4
Springfield-Trinity: cancelled.
Western Michigan C. 4, Illinois 3
Princeton 7, Columbia 2
Chicago 13, Illinois Tech 7

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	1	0	1.000
New York	1	0	1.000
St. Louis	1	0	1.000
Washington	1	1	.500
Cleveland	1	1	.500
Detroit	1	1	.500
Chicago	0	1	.000
Philadelphia	0	2	.000

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	2	0	1.000
Brooklyn	1	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	1	1	.500
Chicago	1	1	.500
New York	0	1	.000
St. Louis	0	2	.000
Boston	0	0	.000
Philadelphia	0	0	.000

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Result April 22
North Carolina 8, Duke 1.

RESTAURANTS

FITCHBURG, MASS.

Buttercup Hill Tea Room
CHARLEEN J. BAKER
SPECIAL, Saturday Night Supper 50c
Sunday Dinners served 12 to 8
$1.25 up
584 Main Street Tel. 4063
Our Mexican Room is available for parties

MALDEN, MASS.

The New
KERNWOOD RESTAURANT
Now Open at Its New Location
7-9 DARTMOUTH ST.
Fine Food
Popular Prices

NORWOOD, MASS.

Vega Swedish Restaurants INC.
ROUTE 1—NORWOOD, MASS.
Finest Swedish Quality
Complete Swedish Atmosphere
CATERING

WELLESLEY, MASS.

Seiler's RESTAURANT
Wellesley Square
Where you meet your friends
OPEN DAILY EXCEPT MONDAYS

When You Go Out For Dinner
Restaurant advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are ready to serve you with satisfying meals.

BOSTON

Good Food
By Expert Chefs
Our chefs are famous for their utterly delectable dishes and varied interesting menus.
Cafe de Paris
165 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON
299 HARVARD STREET BROOKLINE

MEDWAY 50 ACRES
305 Huntington Ave. Above Mass. Ave. Opp. Y.M.C.A.
"Justly Famous for Our Fried Chicken"
Owing to adverse marketing conditions and the ever-increasing demand for our Fried Chicken Dinners, we discontinued 4 of our 5 varieties of chicken dinners, and have stopped putting up dinners to take out, as well as our Hot Chicken Pot Pies. Special Mass. broilers, tipping the scales at 2 pounds, are now being supplied us, and while they last we are inviting you to enjoy this rare treat—a feast second to none—Country Fried Chicken a la Medway 85 Aegs. 5 Fried Chicken Dinners to suit your appetite from 60c. For a really delightful dinner try our $1.50 Special. Open 11:30 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily except Fridays.

STEUBEN'S
—DUTCH ROOM—
GOOD FOOD for a GOOD MOOD
114 BOYLSTON ST.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

The COCK HORSE
Harvard Square
Home of Longfellow's Village Blacksmith
LUNCHEONS, TEAS, DINNER
Sunday Dinner and Supper
56 Brattle Street Elliot 8800
Business Man's Luncheon 50c

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.

NEW ENGLAND PEABODY HOME TEA ROOM and GIFT SHOP
Luncheons—Teas—Dinners
Cor. Brookline and Dedham Streets
Newton Center, Mass. LAS. 1973
Open Sundays

SCHOBLE
Hats of Distinction

Head the Easter Parade of well dressed men in a new Schoble... distinctively styled in smart, refreshing Spring colors.
SCHOBLE HATS
At Better Shops Everywhere

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON
(Continued)

Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. HANcock 8000

BOSTON—Dorchester

Expert Servicing on All Makes of Cars
Woodward's Chevrolet Co.
426 Adams Street, East Milton
BLU. 9200

BOSTON—Hyde Park

HYDE PARK FLORIST
W. E. Matthews, Prop.
Select from our large assortment of
EASTER FLOWERS and PLANTS
984 Hyde Park Ave. HYD. Pk. 2430

EASTER FLOWERS
Select Your Plants and Cut Flowers at our conveniently located greenhouses
Geo. B. Anderson Co.
942 Hyde Park Avenue HYD 1930

BOSTON—Jamaica Plain

Special offer to introduce our service.
Send or bring in this advertisement and 25c with any roll and promptly receive 8 finest Deckled Dated Velox large prints. Mailing equipment and snapshot magazine
HOUGHTON'S
(H. P. H. Co.)
Photo Finishers
39 Green Street ARN. 3050

BOSTON—Mattapan

EASTER FLOWERS
BLUE HILLS FLOWER SHOP
offers large selection
Mattapan Square BLU. 1245

BOSTON—Roslindale

Paint Your Screens With
PACKARD Black Screen Enamel
Per Gal. $1.59—Qt. 59c
Liquid Screen Paint Applicator 29c
use PACKARD 100% pure, best of all outside house paints. 18 colors, white and black
CENTRE HARDWARE CO.
4202 Washington Street, Roslindale
2038 Centre Street, West Roxbury

Lisle Can't Runs
$1.50 and worth it.
Misses' SMART DEBS
Suits
Skirts
Blouses
Dresses
7 CORINTH ST., ROSLINDALE

Trethewey Brothers
PARkway 3283, 7050
George S. Trethewey
Plumbing, Heating, Gasfitting
Stove, Furnace and Range Repairing
JOBBING A SPECIALTY
4280 Washington St. Roslindale

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ORIGINAL OILS
By HAROLD LENDH
- Graceful White Birches
- Enticing Roadways
- Peaceful Streams

ORIGINAL OIL FLORALS
By LAWRENCE LOW
- A Riot of Color

A NEW SHIPMENT OF
FLOWER and FRUIT PLAQUES
Smart and Different
Large Variety of New Gifts
PICTURE FRAMING
CURRIER'S GIFT SHOP
256 MAIN STREET

IN BROCKTON—IT'S
Fraser's
FOR QUALITY
Easter Fashions and Accessories

EASTER LILIES
PLANTS—FLOWERS
for Easter
W. W. Bathaway
21 Main Street Tel. 319

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

Color Harmony for Your Home!
Borrow a copy of the Sherwin-Williams Paint and Color Style Guide. Use Kem-Tone on your Walls and Ceilings.
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
271 Main St. Brockton Tel. 9578

Storey & Co
Last Minute Touches for Your
EASTER COSTUME
Our accessory departments are completely stocked.
238 MAIN STREET, BROCKTON, MASS.

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARLINGTON

Say Easter Greetings with FLOWERS
Lilies—Rose Bushes
Flowering Plants
G. O. Anderson & Sons
901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3000—3001
Medford Branch, 949 High St. Myr. 0800

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE
(Continued from previous page)

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FLORENCE RAND HAT SHOPS

1391 Beacon Street, Brookline BEA. 2002
and
425 Centre Street, Newton LAS. 6084
Regular and Half Size Dresses at Brookline Shop.

Barnaby FLORISTS
Longwood 5626 — 11 Harvard St.

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Trowbridge 6676. Hours: 8 to 10 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Whitman's Candy
Easter draws near. Of course the fine thing to do is take or give a box of Whitman's to your hostess or friend. She will appreciate your thoughtfulness.
Sampler $1.50 per pound
Fairhill $1.10 per pound
Harvard Cooperative Society
HARVARD SQUARE

JEWELRY WATCH REPAIRING
Phone TRO. 3636
KENNEY'S
Airplane and Boat Models—Kits and Supplies
Toys and Easter Cards
844 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

For the Victory Garden!
Vegetable Seeds—Fertilizers—
Garden Tools—Lawn Seed
Lawn Mowers called for and delivered.
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
HARDWARE
56 BRATTLE STREET — TRO. 6760

CAPONS—CHICKENS
Frying and Roasting
Fresh Asparagus and Strawberries for Easter
KIRk. 9300
EGAN'S MARKET
221 CONCORD AVENUE

CONCORD

CALL ACTON 202
Bursaw Gas & Oil Co.
For
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
BURNER SERVICE

DEDHAM

Geishecker's
"Kay Dunhill"
One-of-a-Kind Frocks
Arrow Shirts and Ties
Smart Accessories
579 High Street — Dedham 0819

FALL RIVER

McWhirr's
FALL RIVER'S LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Established 1877

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160. 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Make this store your headquarters for your needs on your Home, Lawn and Garden Supplies.
CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.
621 Main Street — Tel. 3970

W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street — Tel. 733

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC.
MILK
Regular—Grade A—
Homogenized
Eggs—Cream
Cream Cheese
Cottage Cheese
Deliveries Every Other Day — Tel. 630

New Spring Line of the
Season's Newest Creations in Coats—Suits and Dresses
We appreciate your patronage.
BARNEY ROSEN
706 MAIN STREET

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street — Tel. 475—4025

Dorothy Thorpe Crystal for Easter
Vases, Bowls, Nut Dishes, Goblets, Sherbets, $3.00 up
RICE & CO.
Silver — F. W. RICE — China
350 Main Street

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG
(Continued)

English Topcoats in Coverts and Tweeds make Ideal Coats for Fashionable Wear
W. G. PAYSON CO.
274 Main Street

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN 1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

Buy
Fuel Oils—Coal—Coke
from
Geo. A. Sheldon, Inc.
220 Main St., Greenfield, Mass. Tel. 3693
Quick Friendly Service

For Easter Fashions
See our serviceable selection of long wearing Coats, Suits, and pretty Dresses
WILSON'S

See Us for That
Suit and Topcoat
Then Join the Easter Parade
FARR & WILLARD
Mansion House Block

CLARK HARDWARE CO.
289 Main Street
Seeds, Garden Tools and Fertilizer

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 962-R daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANK E. BARNES
Member American Institute of Decorators
INTERIOR DESIGNER
98 Merrimack Street — Tel. 8472

Carl H. Webster
Printing
ESTABLISHED 1911
11 Washington Street — Tel. 1211

Conserve on Fuel With
Rock Wool INSULATION
Free Estimates
W. H. CRANTON OIL CO.
14 Water Street — Tel. 248

HOLYOKE

You Can Always Shop With Confidence
at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street — Next to Transcript

A. T. GALLUP, Inc.
Men's Clothing
302 High Street

WM. B. WHITING COAL CO.
"Make it a rule
To use Whiting's Fuel"
COAL—OIL—COKE

Hosiery — Sheer Rayon with flexible top, new shades, at $1.00
"Nemo" Foundations, with long inner belt and all well lined, sizes 36-44, at $7.50
THE LEARY SHOP
231 MAPLE STREET

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

LEXINGTON

The
PAUL REVERE SHOP
1782 Mass. Ave. — Lex. 1490-J
Easter Cards, Costume Jewelry, Handbags, Handkerchiefs, Also Ration Book Holders.

Easter Coats—Suits—Dresses—Hosiery — Gloves — Neckwear — Blouses — Costume Jewelry and Handkerchiefs.
Miss Maclean's Specialty Shop
1339 Mass. Avenue — Opp. Arcade

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. — Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Baked Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON
(Continued)

Distinctive
Feminine Apparel
Costs So Little at
ALVIN'S

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-2345. Hours 9 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality Furniture
A. E. O'Heir CO.
HURD STREET
JUST AROUND THE CORNER FROM CENTRAL STREET

Easter Greetings
from
Pollards
J. & P. POLLARD COMPANY
Lowell, Mass.

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 — Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

Cherry and Webb's
Coats and Suits
Lead the
Easter Fashion Parade
LOWELL, MASS.

LYNN

Men's CLIPPER CRAFT
All Wool Easter Suits
$30 and $35
Because we are part of the famous Clipper Craft Plan combining our purchasing power with 873 carefully selected stores coast to coast, you get the economies of planned production and national distribution.
Goddard Bros
Market Street — Telephone LY 3-3787
Lynn, Massachusetts — In the Men's Store

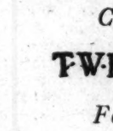
Come to
F. W. ROGERS CO
For Your
Easter Fashions
280 UNION STREET

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 3 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For 22 Years Malden's Outstanding
Children's Store
Now Showing
NEW SPRING FASHIONS
Moderately Priced
Complete Children's Outfitters from Infancy to 16 years
B & S Children's Bazaar
99 Pleasant St. — Malden, Mass.

Now in Progress
Joslin's
52nd ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION MONTH

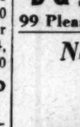
Dorothy Benham

MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

EASTER BASKETS
NEW FRUITS IN SEASON
We Deliver Anywhere in Malden
ORPHEUM FRUIT STORE
Wm. Russo, Prop.
482 Main Street — Mal. 2641

BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS and STAMPS
MIDDLESEX COUNTY NATIONAL BANK
Cambridge • Everett • Malden • Stoneham
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FUR STORAGE
2% of Valuation
ALL MINOR REPAIRS FREE OF CHARGE
We specialize in
REMODELING AND REPAIRING
at reasonable prices
THOMAS DUDGEON
Successor to H. Brost, Furrier since 1895
17 Pleasant Street — Malden 0708

MELROSE


Protect Your Furs
from the many risks and dangers of the summer months — Moths, Fire, Theft, Dust and Warm Weather Deterioration.
Place them in our hands for safe STORAGE and expert care until you need them.
Samoset Cleaners & Dyers
143 Emerson Street, Stoneham, Mass.
STOneham 0031

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Melrose 4680. 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE FRENCH DOLL BEAUTY SHOPPE
38 Essex Street, Melrose — Tel. 4610

Machine and Machineless
PERMANENT WAVES
All Types of Waving and Manicure Service

THE GARDEN SHOP
C. R. & F. H. GOSS, INC.
158 ESSEX STREET — MEL. 0794
Making Better Gardens Is Easy With Proper Materials and Tools.

"FINE SHOES
WELL FITTED
WEAR LONGER!"
NEWHALL'S
Shoe Store
547 MAIN STREET

Williams Insurance Agency
M. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, Jr.
Insurance—Real Estate
437 Main St., Next to Melrose Theatre
Tel. Mel. 4500

Mel. 0082
Kellogg's
Specials in Plants and Flowers for Easter
481 Main Street

Melrose Florist Co.
PHONE MEL. 1628 • 245 W. WYOMING

FLOWERS, PLANTS and CORSAGES of Distinction

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil — *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
"blue coal"—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—3810 Nee.

Flowers for Easter
from
Paul E. Richwagen & Sons, Inc.
Florists
Highland Avenue at Rosemary Street
NEEDHAM, MASSACHUSETTS
Member Florist Delivery Telegraph Association
TELEPHONE NEEDHAM 0652

NEW BEDFORD

—in Old New Bedford
"GULF HILL"
denotes the highest in quality
Restaurant and Ice Cream Bar
596 PLEASANT STREET
Opp. Library in The Heart of The City

Licensed Sanitone Cleaners
BUSH & CO., Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1885
Cleaners and Dyers
THE SANITONE WAY
512 Pleasant St. — Dial 57803 or 57804

TABER'S, Inc.
254-258 Union Street
Central Market and Grocery
"Where the good things gather"

NEWTON CENTER

CARMOTE PAINTS
GARDEN SUPPLIES
HARDWARE
J. H. CHANDLER & SON INC.
796 Beacon Street — Big. 4000

NEWTONVILLE

LUMBER
PAINTS
STORM SASH
INSULATION
COMBINATION DOORS
PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. — BIG. 7997
OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 5 P. M.

EASTMAN FLOWER SHOPS
CHOICE
Cut Flowers and Flowering Plants
for EASTER
346 Walnut Street — BIG. 0781

Crossword Quiz Answers

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE
(Continued)

PITTSBURGH PAINTS
HUBERT HARDWARE CO.
GARDEN SUPPLIES
332 Walnut Street, Newtonville
28 Lincoln Street, Newton Hlds.

FUEL OIL
COAL — COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

Insurance
ALFRED E. FULLER
Service
46 AUSTIN ST. — BIG. 7304

NEWTON—Auburndale

LE BARON HARDWARE CO.
Corner Lexington Street and Commonwealth Avenue
PITTSBURGH Paints Products
Household Maintenance Supplies

NEWTON—West Newton

BARRON'S
New Spring Apparel
TO BOOST YOUR MORALE

NORWOOD

BAKERS
Complete Outfits for Children for Easter

GAGE HATS
From $4.98-$12.00
Other hats for Matron or Miss, $2.98 up
Vanity Fair Undies and Van Raalte Hosiery, $1.00—$1.15—$1.35
White and Print Hankies, 29c—$1.00
THE HAT SHOP
MARTHA H. JORDAN
AT 679 WASHINGTON STREET

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street — Tel. 7396

HAVE
LAWN MOWERS
Sharpened and Set NOW!
Precision Work
'Pittsfield Tire' and Battery Shop
West and Center Sts. — Howard S. Babbitt

LET US HELP YOU SAVE YOUR
TIRES
Our Modern
Wheel Balancing and Aligning Machinery is at your service.
SHAPIRO MOTORS
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
DIAL 8255 — 631 NORTH STREET

Skilsaw Electric Tools
Budgit Hoists — American Reductions — Gates V Belt Drives—Westinghouse Lamps —Minneapolis Honeywell Controls.
ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
Distributors — 63 Eagle St.

BESSE-CLARKE
The Store for Men and Boys
KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
Florsheim and Wright Arch Preserver Shoes—Shirtcraft Shirts—Interwoven Hose
313 North Street — Tel. 7361

For Your Spring Costume
LADIES' HOSIERY
$1.15
All Spring Shades
HOLDEN & STONE CO.
Enjoy the convenience of a charge account.
Apply at the Credit Dept.
FIFTH FLOOR
ENGLAND BROS.

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Granite 0761. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CASTLE FILMS
You can buy these Films at
STANLEY-WINTHROP'S
7 REVERE ROAD, QUINCY, MASS.
Use our "RENT-A-REEL" Service
8mm.—16mm. Silent—16mm. Sound

PITTSBURGH LIVE PAINTS
Distributed by
Wm. Westland & Co.
1355 HANCOCK ST.

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

Furs and other
WINTER GARMENTS
should be moved to safety at once.
Try the big
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
at
OLD COLONY LAUNDERERS — CLEANERS
400 QUINCY AVENUE — 39 TEMPLE STREET

Visit Quint's
EASTER FLOWER SHOW
Corsages, Easter Novelties, Cut Flowers
Quint's GREENHOUSES
Quincy, Mass. — 1258 Hancock St.

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pro. 1234

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL • COKE • LUMBER
Phone 0126, Reading, Mass.

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET — TEL. REA. 1366

Parker, Florist
Easter Plants and Flowers
395 Main St., Wakefield Tel. CRY. 0745

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Pro. 5799. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GROSS TAILORS CLEANSERS
CLEANERS—TAILORS—FURRIERS
FUR STORAGE AS LOW AS $1
$35 Valuation on Fur-Trimmed Cloth Coats Only
Others Valued at 2%
1667 Mass. Ave., Cambridge — KIRk. 2622
1016 Broadway, Somerville — SOM. 2622
1314 Broadway, Somerville — PRO. 2441
13 COLLEGE AVE., WEST SOMERVILLE
DAVIS SQUARE
962-8 MYSTIC AVE., SOMERVILLE
SOM. 2633
We Call and Deliver

ROSE HARDWARE CO.
GEORGE ROSE, Prop.
FIX UP—PAINT UP
Paint, Wallpaper, Screen Doors
Garden Tools, Wire
Seeds, Fertilizers
Magoun Square — Pro. 1095

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1317. 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

We Chose Your Spring and Summer Wardrobe With Care
MAUDE BARBER
340 Bridge St., Room 316 (Over the Georgian)
SPRINGFIELD, MASS. — Phone 4-0040

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 9611
Residence Dial 4-7294

Buy With Confidence
CHARLES BROAD TIRE CO.
77 DWIGHT STREET
Columbia Built Bicycles
No Rationing on Tires and Tubes
30x3....$1.25 — 26x2....$1.25
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Coats of Arms of United Nations

This is the seventeenth article in a series of thirty explaining the symbols of the United Nations.

By Margaret Whittemore

17—Poland

The State emblem chosen by decree of the President of the Republic of Poland, December 15, 1927, is a white eagle with wings spread and feet set apart. This form of the eagle is the one most frequently employed in heraldry and is known as the "eagle displayed." The crown, bill, and claws are gold. The bird is emblazoned on a red field, corresponding with the red in cinnabar, the native sulphide of mercury which forms a vermilion pigment. It is interesting to note that although Poland is a Republic, the eagle still remains crowned. The bird is a symbol of victory, authority and power. The merchant marine flag of Poland is the national flag of white over red, the white eagle displayed on its red field in the center of the white stripe. The arms also appear in a similar way on the war flag.

(Tomorrow: New Zealand)

Pets of Evacuees Aided By Humane Societies

San Francisco

When it became apparent that the Japanese-Americans were to be evacuated from the West Coast area the humane societies, including the American Red Star Animal Relief, were quick to respond to the emergency. Many of them went to great lengths of time, money and effort to care for the household pets of the evacuees.

All of these organizations used much the same basic pattern followed by the S. P. C. A. of San Francisco. This society first notified the daily papers, including the Japanese press, that they were prepared to receive or collect the household animals of the evacuees. At the same time they notified the United States Government officials, charged with handling the details of the evacuation, regarding their plan.

Deputies of the humane societies then made house-to-house calls, again telling the same story. Most of these household animals were turned over to the societies and new homes were found for the majority.

In the Los Angeles district some farm dogs were merely abandoned by their owners, ran wild, and had to be shot. But the Society boarded a number of family dogs for a small fee till the family was reestablished in the Relocation Center.

One dog, in the San Gabriel Valley area, whose owner had sold his car to a teacher in a local school, slept at his old home, but turned up each morning to escort the car to and from school. A new home was finally found for him which he found to his liking. And he has cheerfully accepted what he appears to regard as a new assignment to supervise the activities of the incomprehensible human race.

In Lighter Vein

Came Dawn

Father: "It must be time to get up."

Mother: "Why, dear?"

Father: "The baby has just fallen asleep." — Atlanta Two-Bells.

Reply to Ribbentrop

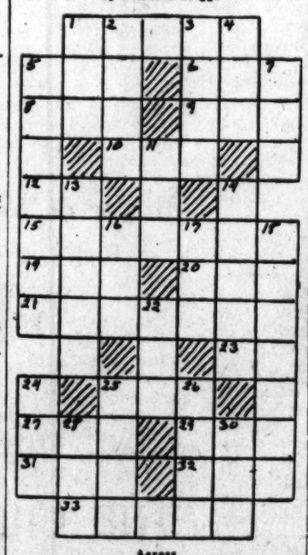
Lord Newborough tells a story of a pre-war dinner party at which Ribbentrop was a guest.

The German was talking a great deal — and rather truculently. Someone mentioned the British Empire. "It's only held together by a moonbeam," Ribbentrop declared contemptuously.

"Yes," said an Englishman, "but if you cut a chain it's broken. You can cut a moonbeam as much as you like—and the moonbeam's still there."—Answers.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What musical instrument does Rudolf Serkin play?
5—In what South American city is the Monroe Peace Palace?
6—Floor of a glaciarium is of what substance?
8—To foil by cutting.
9—Legal knowledge is what?
10—What is a simian?
12—Doctor of Science (abbr.).
15—What Shakespearean hero marries a senator's daughter?
18—Fish eggs.
20—What is an immeasurably long period of time?
21—What is a cupboard, wardrobe, or clothespress of large size and, usually, ornate character?
22—Three-toed sloth is what?
25—Globe.
27—What is a suffix used to form adjectives?
28—Every one.
31—The capuchin monkey is what?
32—A thing.
33—"Thou art blest," says Burns of what creature?

Down

1—What dessert soiled mittens of three kittens?
2—City of Guiwain is in what State of United States?
3—The Nubian Desert lies to the east of what river?
4—What is a South American wood sorrel?
5—What flower is subject of a poem by Emerson?
7—Female sheep.
11—"The Spectacles" is a short story by what American author?
13—What is vividly depicted in overture to "Flying Dutchman"?
14—Plant life is called what?
16—Border.
17—What is the plural of "ies"?
18—Whose play is "Marco Millions"?
23—Belonging to us.
24—A replier.
25—Newport, Kentucky, is on what river?
26—The Confederate flag was made of stars and what?
29—Which of Wellers serves as a valet in the Dickens tale?
30—Shelter.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

How Telephone Conversations Can Travel Along a Power Transmission Line?

The first commercial power-line carrier current installation was made at Utica, N. Y., in 1922, by General Electric. Of the event, a local reporter wrote: "I am talking over the carrier current telephone, the first to be installed in the United States. . . . This voice, very audible and every word distinct, travelled from Trenton Falls over the regular high-power lines of the Utica Gas and Electric Company. It came right along with the concentrated 'juice' that is generated up there and sold down here."

The apparatus is now part of practically every important public and private electric power development in the United States.

A carrier current system has three basic elements: one or more transmitters; the power lines over which the carrier is transmitted; and the associated receivers. Much of the apparatus resembles radio equipment. The carrier current energy is generated as in broadcast transmitters, and received as in home radios, but is transmitted over power lines, rather than radiated through space as in radio.

The frequencies used, although considerably higher than power frequencies, are much lower than those to which broadcast receivers are adjusted. A single power line can carry several different carrier frequencies simultaneously, each performing a different service.

1 sending voice. 2 unmodulated carrier 3 modulated carrier 4 demodulated carrier, received voice.

Schematic representation of a carrier current telephone circuit.

Power companies use carrier current not only because it provides rapid private communication and control facilities without erecting additional wire line circuits (a most important consideration in these days of copper and other metal shortages) but also because of its inherent reliability.

The rugged mechanical strength of big transmission lines enables them to withstand most types of disaster. In New England, at the time of the 1938 hurricane, power company officials reported that many carrier current installations operated in spite of damaged and broken conductors and when some other forms of telephone communication were interrupted.

—W. P. Keasbey

British Victory Gardens

England is using one-third more fresh vegetables now than before the war, much of which is being raised in home gardens.

Camera Club Oddities

Gordon M. Converse, United States Navy

J. Denton Robinson, Darlington, England

From a far-distant Pacific island comes this comedy shot. Despite their hazardous undertakings, the men in the armed forces have an opportunity now and then for a little horseplay. Here an apprehensive-looking "victim" and a few genial natives act out for a photograph that will be sent back to awe the home folks. Right: An unusual sight in Launceston, Cornwall, is this sycamore growing out of the wall of an ancient gateway. The tree, with its roots starting five feet above ground, makes a delightful picture.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: Food czar job taken from the Secretary of Agriculture. So there is rest for the Wickard.

St. Louis Star-Times: If you were to punish those responsible for your troubles, most of the punishment would be self-inflicted.

Ryan in Boston Herald: Yes, indeed. Those were happier times for the Italian people when all over the world Messina was associated with lemons other than Il Duce and Count Ciano.

Detroit News: Keep your refrigerator in good repair, the service company's ad advises. Who can tell; one of these weeks you may have meat to put in it.

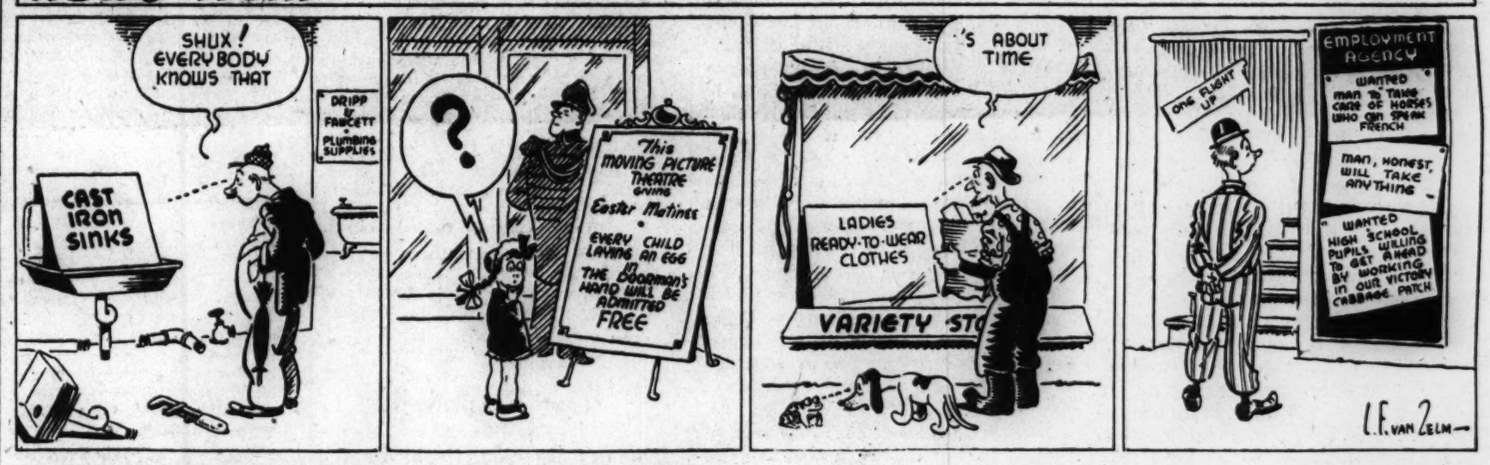
A Verse for Today . . .

Let him that is athirst come. And whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely—
REV. 22:17

67 Below Zero!

American warplane engines are tested to operate in temperatures from 67 degrees below zero to 120 degrees above.

NEWS ITEM— SIGNS WE ALL MAY HAVE SEEN.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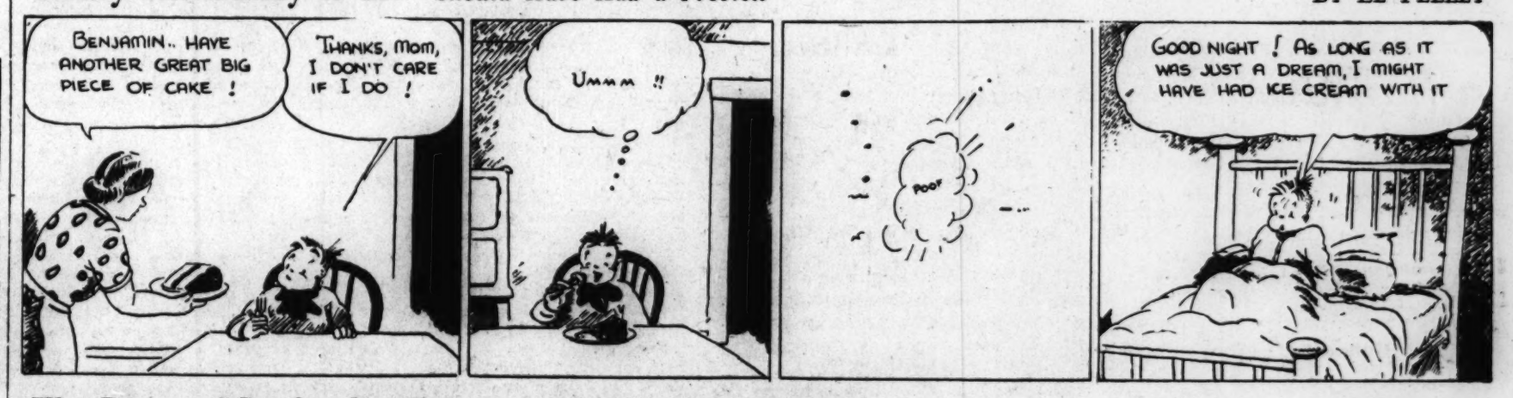
Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*Should Have Had a Preview*

By Le Pelley


BENJAMIN.. HAVE ANOTHER GREAT BIG PIECE OF CAKE !
THANKS, MOM, I DON'T CARE IF I DO !
Ummm !!
POOF
GOOD NIGHT ! AS LONG AS IT WAS JUST A DREAM, I MIGHT HAVE HAD ICE CREAM WITH IT

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Storm Chasers to the Rescue!*

By Rodgers

GR-R
GR-R
The spy forgot all about me when he saw ol' Togo standing behind him!
But his troubles were only beginning!
For just then ol' Spike stepped out from behind a bush!
Curly came ambling around the other end of the house—
And there stood Fuzzy under the nearest tree!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Letter for a Letter Carrier*

By The Hagers

The postduck is a faithful friend;
On him we always can depend.
In rain or snow, in heat or gale,
He never fails to bring our mail.
A hero, he, unrecognized.
So he was very much surprised
When I stopped him today at three
And handed him the Drakeville "D."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Tax Bill First

From extensive "leaks" escaping from the immeasurable and hectic "secret" conferences of Republican and Democratic leaders in Congress with members of the House Ways and Means Committee, the American people had been led to expect some compromise would shortly emerge whereby there would be a sort of half Ruml Plan for the poor man, and a withholding tax for all.

But now we learn that all efforts have failed, that Congress is going home for a "much-needed rest" over the Easter holiday. Thus ends another unhappy episode in the tax serial.

One difficulty, of course, has been the Ways and Means Committee's insistence on placing the cart before the horse. There has been so much public interest in getting taxes on a current, or pay-as-you-go, basis, and such obvious need for collecting, or withholding, taxes from pay envelopes, that the committee has lacked the courage first to concoct the basic tax bill to which these two plans for collection might be attached. In other words, the clear necessity is first to decide how much is to be collected, and then to worry about the method of collection later.

Were this done, were the terms of the 1943 tax bill established first, we believe that the pattern of collection would stand out with greater clarity. It is one thing, for example, to debate the merit of pay-as-you-go when income taxes affect only a few million of middle and upper income citizens, and decidedly another when income taxes reach down to virtually every family in the land.

It might mean little to a family with $5,000 a year income to have a holdover income tax debt of $500; but it would mean considerable to a $2,000-a-year family when its chief breadwinner went off to the Army, leaving a meager allowance behind and a $200 income-tax debt. And the situation would be all the more acute were the income-tax rate pushed up to a point where this $200 debt became $400. Passage of a new tax bill is needed to illustrate just how acute the need is for having everybody paid up to the minute.

Clarity on this point would serve, too, to show the ineffectiveness of half forgiveness, or catching up back payments over a period of several years.

Likewise, it is one thing to collect income taxes from people with some semblance of personal fiscal records, and quite another to collect from small wage-earners, unaccustomed either to saving or to the favorite and intricate indoor sport of computing exemptions. The wisdom of withholding tax payments from wages makes its own case.

A tax bill must come first, and is not going to be an easy matter this year. Some way should be found for going lighter on the family that has enjoyed no wage increase to meet the higher cost of living, and heavier on the family that is adding to the dangers of inflation with enlarged earnings and a disinclination to save.

Going home for a recess may help members of the Ways and Means Committee to discover what is already evident to many other Americans, and they may return in a mood to put first things first. If not, they had better just adopt a token bill and pass it along to see if the Senate Finance Committee can do any better.

Bombing Japan

General Doolittle's plea for another chance to bomb Japan strikes a responsive chord in American feeling. Aside from any desire for revenge is the value of proving to the Tokyo terrorists that their barbarism is a mistake. If their purpose in murdering captured fliers is to prevent attacks, a good bombing would be the best way to show them that their method is not a preventer but a provoker of attacks.

Without possessing or divulging any military information, it is safe to say that Japan will be bombed before many weeks have passed. It is technically feasible. There are fields in China not much farther from Sasebo or Nagasaki than was the Hornet. Repetition of the Doolittle stunt would be possible, but even with the new carriers the Navy will have before the summer is over, China seems the more logical starting point. Four-motored bombers could be used, such as the ships which traveled about 4,000 miles to bomb Wake Island last summer.

One great drawback is the difficulty of getting enough gasoline into China by air transport from India. Moreover, the military men want to deliver smashing and repeated blows. So far there is no indication that they have the resources for such raids. But the reasons for bombing Japan are now so cogent that it is likely that some way will be found to do it.

Britain's Bells

Over a greening island, now with the spring's delights — crocuses, daffodils, waking gardens — the sound of bells is heard again. Was that Britain, without bells? Yes, it was; a Britain the free world will long remember. But for Britons it must be doubly Britain now.

As in prewar days, the bells are ringing, the Prime Minister's announcement of the lifting of the ban having set hundreds of iron tongues wagging with the good news. This is not, though, an idle gossiping. It is no frivolous chatter of undisciplined voices. The bells speak with deep seriousness, if with joy as well. Their message is that Britain's darkest hours are over; the threat of invasion has receded.

The bells can put their minds to a bell's true business. Long enough they have kept a grim and watchful silence, to be broken only in tumultuous alarums, or on a special occasion like El Alamein. How many a Briton must once have thought that the sound of bells would come like a cry in the night — as a warning of invasion? How many a mother bending over her child's crib prayed not to hear the bells? As many, maybe, as now "think when the bells do chime, 'Tis angels' music."

Bells seem like the very voice of Britain. Even their long silence will resound in history. Today they must fill the British springtime with tones as bright as tulips, as soft as grass on the Downs, as pervasive as mists above the Thames, jubilant as victory, and as sweet as peace.

Three Ships a Day

In officially placing 1942 Allied shipping losses at 12,000,000 tons, the Senate's Truman committee has supplied the impact for bringing sharply home to Americans the true and serious proportions of the ship losses.

The figure of 1,000,000 tons a month sunk—equal to about three big Liberty ships a day—confirms the seriousness of the situation pointed out last June, and confirms the actual arithmetic published in December, in dispatches from our chief Washington correspodent. It raises once more the question, whether the cloak of secrecy heretofore thrown about the losses has been useful or wise.

Certainly, frank admission of the rate of loss would have tended to build up a more exacting public demand for correction, and might even have spurred the Navy to that open-mindedness toward new methods and ideas which the Truman committee sees as being needed. There is surely little imagination in merely striving to build cargo ships, and produce cargoes, faster than the enemy can sink them.

Thus far, we regret to say, imagination has been chiefly a tool for the Germans. They have developed new submarines apparently undetectable by ordinary sonic devices. They have built submarines with double hulls that can resist depth charges. They are using them in packs and formations. And a word must be said about Nazi success with air attacks, especially along the route to Murmansk, where the rate of loss has probably been the heaviest in history.

Against these tactics the Allies have (1) used convoys, which are all right except that the supply of escort vessels has lagged, (2) used air patrols leaving a gap of about 500 miles in the Atlantic that the submarines have taken full advantage of, (3) used aircraft from carriers that have been outclassed by the superior numbers of land-based enemy planes, (4) bombed submarine bases, with only limited success because of the concrete covers over the submarine berths.

Only now is the American Navy getting around to the use of helicopters, and the Truman committee indicates certain technological improvements are needed before these will be really effective.

There is, of course, one obvious way to overcome the submarines and the planes, thus opening the channels for the vast flow of men and munitions required to end the war. That is to invade the Continent and seize the bases.

That is a costly step, but in the end it might prove the least expensive, and the best of the alternatives.

A friend of ours with a Ph. D. considers himself a failure as a father because he cannot understand what his children are talking about. A post-graduate course in Saturday afternoon movies and "comic books" from the drug store would probably increase his knowledge, though add no degrees.

The man who dotes on pigsfeet is having the time of his life now but, as Rochester says, most of us are used to eating "higher up on the hawg."

Our Readers Say—

What Rationing Means To Desert Folk

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Upon reading the article, "Coals to Newcastle," in The Christian Science Monitor, I should like it to be known that we desert people are realizing what rationing really means. I live 45 miles one way and 100 miles the other from a store, and of course, must eat mostly out of cans. I have no way of keeping enough fresh vegetables and meat to last two weeks and I can't drive 150 to 200 miles a week. Also you can't plant a garden here, nothing will grow, and when I do go to the store I take what I can get, while those living close can go every day or so and therefore have some choice. The article is right when it says, "Some adjustment of distribution may well be in order, to meet all the people's reasonable needs." We could use a few more canned vegetables and meats out here, especially in the hot summer time.

Baker, Calif. ELEANOR L. CAIN

Ration Registration in Schools

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

All recognize that rationing is a vital home-front activity. It is essential to civilian morale because it assures equitable distribution of the available supply. Throughout the country the school organizations form the nucleus for this activity. In Boston, as everywhere, the teachers have gladly volunteered their services.

Most communities, however, have recognized that interruptions in the school year should be held to an absolute minimum in order to avoid disrupting essential educational activities. They have further recognized that, at this time when women have answered our country's call to go into the various war plants, avoidable closing of classes endangers the welfare and safety of the children and adds to mothers' worries.

Such communities have eliminated entirely the need for closing down the schools or in any way disrupting school services, by broadening the base of rationing registration. They have invited the participation of the colleges, private and parochial schools, civic and church organizations, and individual citizens. In New York City, for instance, all these groups participated wholeheartedly, with the result that all the ration books in that huge city were distributed after school hours in only three afternoons in the recent registration. Boston children lost a week.

Both to increase the efficiency of future registrations and to reduce interference with the normal functioning of the schools, the Boston School Committee in co-operation with the local O. P. A. should follow the lead of countless other communities and (1) invite the colleges, private and parochial schools, civic and church groups, and individuals to participate in the registrations, (2) set the registration times outside of school hours, and (3) establish a democratic policy-making city-wide committee of representatives of all participating groups, including teachers, to outline the work.

MURIEL ROSSMAN,
Chairman of Committee on Rationing,
Boston Teachers Union.

[Editor's Note—Applications for Ration Book No. 3 will be sent to individuals by mail and apparently the schools will no longer be forced to carry the burden.]

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Bookshelf

Voice of Freedom From Mexico

Out of Mexico again comes the voice of Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla. This time his oratory is folded within book covers. Again he inspires human hope in the possibility of better things, as he did in moving words at Rio de Janeiro when "the tragic smoke columns of Pearl Harbor still hung heavy against the clouds of war."

In FREE MEN OF AMERICA (Chicago: Ziff-Davis Publishing Co. $2.50), Dr. Padilla steers a straight course by the lodestar of liberty. All the products known even in this age of streamlined production are "worthless so far as human happiness is concerned —without freedom." Yet Dr. Padilla questions "whether anything regiments the spirit more than insecurity and hunger."

From that basic dilemma of machine civilization he departs in quest of solutions.

Neither communism, of which Mexico has been accused in recent years, nor fascism in its various forms of governmental monopolies over economic life, nor capitalism in its traditional forms is passed by Dr. Padilla's tests.

A novel and thought-provoking feature of his economic thinking is the proposal that government, after the war, retain control over distribution, leaving production and finance in private hands. While Dr. Padilla would probably be the last to hold rigidly to this device, he comes to it in searching for a mid-path between private and public enterprise.

Other modifications of private capitalism are foreseen, in the form of continued expansion by government of control over key public utilities.

The aim held steadily in view by Dr. Padilla is amelioration of the lot of the masses. His ready sympathy for common people makes itself felt quickly and convincingly. At Rio de Janeiro he won the Brazilian populace before some of the diplomats knew what had occurred. It was he for whom the galleries shouted when they wanted someone to sum up their feelings. He did so in the final session of the consultations that welded most of the New World into a unit against the Axis.

Dr. Padilla belongs among that company of Mexicans—happily their number and influence are growing—who look forward rather than back in relations with the United States. For Latin America as a whole he sees more value in self-development with the help of the United States than in raking the ashes of old controversies. His words sum up the actual course of relations across the Rio Grande.

Few outsiders have seen as clearly the inner meaning of the United States Constitution. Its standard of freedom and its universality of principles make it for him a world charter. R. H. S.

It Must Be Wiped From the Face of the Earth

Down the Middle of the Road

Speaking of Newspapers

By Erwin D. Canham

This is a good time for shop-talk: viz., a report to readers of The Christian Science Monitor on the progress of their newspaper. This week, in fact, has been a notable one in the paper's history. The award of the Ayer Cup, for excellence in typography, was only one of several striking developments. Among the others was the persistence of our reporters in getting around. Roscoe Drummond, chief of our Washington Bureau, was one of nine correspondents for six newspapers and three press associations, out of some 500 newsmen in Washington, to be invited on President Roosevelt's trip to Mexico. And Charles E. Gratke, our foreign editor, turned up unexpectedly at the Bermuda Refugee Conference—where the President had announced reporters wouldn't be present—on his way to Sweden.

Such events are not exactly routine, but in these days of swift and unexpected news development, they are typical of the times. The Ayer Award came as the result of years of careful work. Newspaper typography is no haphazard development. It is a far cry from the day when the editor set up his own copy by hand at the type-case, slapped it into a chase, put it on the press and ran off the edition. In such little country newspapers many editors, including the present writer, had their start. Today typography and make-up have been reduced to elaborate and logical rules. There are experts who go around "streamlining" newspapers. There are rigid do's and don'ts. (And it is certainly telling tales out of school to confess that on the edition of this newspaper which took the Ayer Cup we did several of the things we had always understood to be don'ts.)

* * *

But the home office is as nothing these days compared to the correspondents out in the field. They are doing the things that newspapermen have to do in wartime: work at advanced bases, take variously hazardous flights, dive upon occasion into slit trenches, sleep on warships with their heads a few inches from powder magazines. And always they have to keep up a flow of vivid, sound, accurate, and enterprising copy. To the men who are on active fronts or lively political areas, this task is easy. To those who are on quiet missions—as, for instance, on naval duty out of Pearl Harbor, where you may or may not draw an interesting cruise—the job is more difficult.

The most striking assignment of the week, of course, was Roscoe Drummond's. The meeting of the American and Mexican Presidents would have been the event of the year in peacetime. Now we take it in our stride. And a secret presidential trip across the United States! What a sensation that would have caused a year or two ago! As it was, the American newspapers absorbed the event with little excitement, having guarded well for a week a secret that most of them knew about.

* * *

This time, unlike the President's last inspection trip, he decided to have correspondents of individual newspapers along. Mr. Drummond had been one of the most vigorous and effective critics of the previous suppression policy. But it was not the White House which invited him to be of the party! The White House correspondents for the New York Times and Herald Tribune, who happen also to be officers of the White House Correspondents Association, chose Mr. Drummond along with three other representatives of individual newspapers and themselves to make the trip. The White House had invited them to make a six-man selection. The other papers were the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, the Baltimore Sun, and the Philadelphia Inquirer. The three press associations, representing all the other newspapers in the country, were on this trip as they were on the President's last one.

As readers will know, we have also actively criticized the President's plan to keep the Food Conference semi-private. Rumors floating around are that Mr. Roosevelt would like to have the big postwar peace conference on the Azores, also without press attendance. Because of such expectations, the press have made a strenuous battle for open conferences now.

Of course, all this talk of peace conferences is incongruous. It is necessary to win the war first. To that end, this newspaper—like all others—is making its contribution. Our most important job is to keep on being a newspaper: to tell the citizens of America and as many other countries as we can reach as many of the facts as may be told without aiding the enemy. Few activities of civilian life can be so important to the war effort as the newspaper. Papers can, of course, be reduced in size and shape—as they have been in Great Britain. Thus, we have been told again this week that our newsprint consumption must be reduced this year to at least 10 per cent under the 1941 figure. The cut now being carried out by The Christian Science Monitor approximates that demand. However, a 10 per cent cut has not yet been reached by the American press on the average. Another great contribution made by this and other newspapers to the war effort is in manpower. Our service flag has many stars, our newsroom and the rest of the shop many vacancies. The jobs are being filled, and admirably, but we'll be glad to see the old hands back.

If today is big with challenge, tomorrow is great with opportunity. The role of the newspaper in winning the war and the peace is paramount. The precise purposes for which this particular newspaper was founded were never more urgently needed by mankind. We are enlisted for the duration, which doesn't mean until the firing ceases, but until durable peace has been achieved.

Mirror of World Opinion

High Cost for History

Senator Guffey of Pennsylvania would promote the study of American history by congressional resolution and offers this as a prop in support of a bill for 300 million dollars in federal aid to the public schools. But couldn't the schools be persuaded to use their present facilities to give a little more time to American history at a little less expense, thus saving Congress and the taxpayers quite a bit of labor.—*Kansas City Star.*

The Wide Horizon

Strength for Peace

By Lionel Curtis

[Reprinted from The Listener, B. B. C organ]

In the Atlantic Charter we are now pledged to the dual tasks of social reform and preventing a recurrence of world wars: the two are inseparable. How can we hope to do this? . . .

I say to you now, weighing my words as I speak, that no so-called Imperial Government can hope to save the British Commonwealth from a third struggle like this, so long as it commands resources no wider than those of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. You can only hope to prevent such a further war if you create in time a Government which commands the resources of the whole British Commonwealth in peace as well as in war. But no Government can do that unless it draws its authority from the peoples of those other countries as well as from those of the United Kingdom.

My old chief, Lord Milner, once said in the House of Lords: "There is nothing which braces a man so much as facing the naked truth." It is time for the British people to urge their leaders to face the naked truth, that no Imperial Government which commands resources limited to these islands can now hope to render a quarter of mankind scattered all over the globe immune from attack. It is only fair to the Dominions that our statesmen should ask them to consider the question of their own security in the light of that obvious fact.

* * *

The Dominions are free in law as well as in fact to make whatever arrangements they can to secure their own freedom from attack by aggressors like Japan. Australia and New Zealand, for instance, are free to inquire whether the United States of America is able and willing to provide them with the security which Britain can no longer provide. We ourselves should face the fact that Britain herself—like Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa standing alone—no longer commands (as during the last century) sufficient superiority of military strength to prevent aggressive nations from preparing to attack us.

But all this applies no less to our Allies, especially to Belgium, Holland and Norway. They know now that they lie at the mercy of German aggression. When they ask us to guarantee their future security, what are we then to say to them but this: that we guaranteed the independence of Belgium, and yet twice in this century she has been overrun and enslaved? If, on the other hand, we are discussing with the Dominions the creation of an international government empowered to make the common defense of all the countries which join it a first charge on all their resources, we could ask them to join these discussions. Would any German Government attack the frontiers of Belgium, Holland and the Scandinavian democracies if it knew that these small States were now part of an international system which would rain bombs on Berlin the following night?

* * *

An international government which represented the democracies of the British Commonwealth and also those of Western Europe would be strong enough to ward off any threat of attack from Germany for the next generation. If it did that, my belief is that the United States of America, a democracy vaster and therefore more slow to move than our own, would then be ready to join it. When once there has come into existence a real international commonwealth charged with the task of defending free institutions, and that system has been joined by the United States, the era of world-wars will be closed once and for all. Such an international commonwealth will then, in generations to come, be strong enough to include any other democracies that wish to join it.

Since the war broke out I have seen a great deal of the work which various organizations are doing on the question how we are to prevent a third attack on our freedom, another world-war in the next generation. What alarms me is this: As in 1919 after the last war, the minds of all these people seem bent on projects for keeping our enemies weak. The vital question how we can make ourselves too strong for aggressive nations like Germany, Italy and Japan to attack is largely ignored in all these discussions.

That way madness lies. The real key to peace is to plan not for the weakness of our enemies, but for the strength of those who seek peace as we do, as we did when we kept the peace of the world in the nineteenth century. The peace of the world is in jeopardy until the free peoples begin to create an international government responsible to themselves with power to make their common defense a first charge on all their resources.

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